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TANJUG VIEWS DEADLOCK IN CSCE TALKS, VOICES CONCERNS

LD271212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Madrid, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--The Madrid preparatory meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference (CSCE) today enters its eighth week without a single indication of an agreement being reached on the principal organizational issues of the main part of the meeting scheduled to begin here in about ten days. The 200 diplomats from 35 countries have not yet succeeded in adjusting the views on the agenda, the calendar and the procedure of the main meeting.

In voicing dissatisfaction at the results so far, head of the Yugoslav delegation, Ambassador Miroslav Zotovic pointed out in a talk with Yugoslav journalists the mistrust, differing interests and bloc rivalry which have powerfully reflected upon the preparatory meeting.

This gives rise to concern, as there is an evident lack of political will, above all of the two super powers and the two blocs in general, whose views still remain strongly divided.

The group of non-aligned and neutral countries has just announced an important initiative. Earlier, there were also some promising moves, such as the readiness of Romania to host the next CSCE meeting and a proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries for an agreement to be reached in Madrid on the convening of a European conference on military detente and disarmament, which Poland has offered to host.

However, the gap between the two countries regarding the rules of procedure of the CSCE (the so-called "yellow book") is still so deep that not only any dissatisfaction with, but also fears about the fate of the seven-week long preparations is justified.

HUNGARIAN CSCE DELEGATE ISSUES WARNING, MAKES PROPOSAL

LD272130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Miklos Lehel reports from Madrid about the speech made by the Hungarian delegate at the preparatory talks being held in the Spanish capital:

We have reached the finishing stretch and let us not get into trouble over the timing. This was the way in which Dr Janos Petran, ambassador and head of the Hungarian delegation, warned the delegations attending the preparatory phase of the Madrid conference. He also made tangible verbal suggestions for the solution of problems that are facing the conference. These contain three essential elements. First, a compromise should be reached, on the basis of the proposal submitted by the GDR, on a timetable for the substantive talks. Second, the principle should be accepted that there should be a balance in the periods of time allocated to the three main phases of the substantive conference, namely, to the analysis of the path covered since the approval of the Helsinki Final Act, to fresh proposals for securing the further continuation of detente, and to the work of drafting the concluding document. Third, drawing up a compromise formula, on the basis of the Hungarian and Spanish proposals submitted earlier, should begin so that the agenda can be agreed on for the substantive conference due to begin on 11 November.

The Hungarian ambassador warned that the time had come for all delegations to make collective and sensible efforts to reach a decision that is acceptable to all. He pointed out that for this a constructive atmosphere was needed.

The Hungarian verbal proposal was given a favorable reception.

CSSR COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES U.S. APPROACH TO MADRID MEETING

AU281840 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 80 p 4

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary: "Who Comes With What to Madrid"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE START OF THE MADRID MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES OF THE HELSINKI CSCE IT IS INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT THE NOTIONS OF THE SOCIALIST STATES ABOUT THE ROLE OF THIS MEETING, AND THE NOTIONS WHICH, ABOVE ALL, THE UNITED STATES IN COOPERATION WITH SOME OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES IS ASSERTING, ARE DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED.

THE AMERICAN NOTION, ADOPTED WITH OBVIOUS RELUCTANCE BY SEVERAL WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, WOULD LIKE TO DEVOTE MAXIMUM TIME TO DEBATES ABOUT THE PAST, AND IF POSSIBLE NONE TO MEASURES PERTAINING TO THE FUTURE. This is the repetition of the same tactics which we experienced years ago during preparation of the Belgrade meeting itself. IN BELGRADE ALSO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WERE ABSOLUTELY DISINTERESTED IN THE NEEDS OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, IN TANGIBLE ISSUES CONNECTED WITH HALTING THE ARMS RACE, IN WAYS LEADING TO DISARMAMENT, IN IMPROVING COOPERATION AMONG EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL SPHERES. THE U.S. DELEGATION CAME TO BELGRADE FIRMLY DETERMINED IN ESSENCE TO DO NOTHING ELSE BUT DELIVER PROPAGANDA TIRADES AGAINST THE SOCIALIST STATES.

Thus far, the United States together with some of its other allies have not demonstrated interest in the Madrid meeting being a constructive consultation which would prepare positive solutions to the most important current world and European problems. ON THE CONTRARY: ALL ACCOMPANYING PHENOMENA SUGGEST THAT IT INTENDS TO REDUCE THE MEETING TO THE LEVEL OF ITS OWN PROPAGANDA STAGE AT WHICH IT WOULD PREACH ITS LONG-KNOWN THESES AND, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THESE LECTURES, TO AVOID ANY POSITIVE CONCLUSIONS. A part of the socialist countries' efforts in Madrid will be to arrive at a decision there, not only about the convocation, but also about the agenda, date and place of a conference [on military detente and disarmament in Europe]. As it has already been said, the socialist countries are of the opinion that it would be useful to hold this conference in stages, a matter that would ease the way for the desired agreement. The first stage should assess issues aimed at increasing trust among states, and in the next stage the negotiating parties should concentrate on searching for mutually acceptable measures to reduce armament and the numerical strength of the two sides' troops in Europe.

The countries of the socialist community, obviously, go to Madrid determined to strive for the achievement of the necessary agreement in other spheres also. They intend to devote great attention to the issues of deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of the development of useful exchange of values in the sphere of culture, education and information.

OUR PROGRAM FOR MADRID IS IN FULL ACCORD WITH THE LETTER AND THE PURPOSE OF THE FINAL ACT OF THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE. OUR APPROACH TO THE MATTER IS IN FULL ACCORD WITH THE INTERESTS OF ALL EUROPEAN NATIONS.

BUDAPEST NEPSZABADSAG PRAISES SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS AT UN

LD261838 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 26 Oct (MTI)--Commenting on the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at disarmament presented at the current UN General Assembly session, NEPSZABADSAG points out in its Sunday issue that in the present international situation more complicated than earlier, coordinating their diplomatic initiatives the socialist countries are struggling also at the UN forums for curbing the armaments race, for a genuine arms limitation and disarmament measures.

The Budapest daily appreciates the proposals, seeking to reduce military tension, put forward by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in his address to the UN General Assembly.

In connection with the suggestion that those countries which belong to some military alliance should agree not to expand their pact with new members, NEPSZABADSAG observes:

"...This is in harmony with the repeated calls issued by the Warsaw Treaty to the NATO: Let none of the military alliances expand. So far these calls at moderation have always fallen on deaf ears. The Greek Government has just taken a decision to return to the NATO fold. The military and political circles of the North Atlantic pact are simultaneously making preparations for admitting Spain into the NATO. The move is inseparable from attempts to upset balance."

The Budapest daily goes on to point out that the reversal of the armaments spiral depends primarily on the countries with the biggest military potentials--permanent members of the Security Council--and from those countries which have a military treaty with the Security Council's permanent members. "It is logical, therefore," continues the paper, "that these states make the commitment that, beginning from a certain time, they will not increase but 'freeze' their armed strength and traditional weapons. Such a proposal would apply to the Soviet Union, the USA, Great Britain, France and China--the permanent members of the Security Council--and to all the members of the NATO, the Warsaw Treaty and among others to Japan."

Referring to the suggestion that endeavours should be made for an immediate and successful conclusion of the Soviet-British-U.S. talks progressing in Geneva with the signing of a treaty banning nuclear weapon experimentation in every sphere, NEPSZABADSAG observes:

"The slowdown in the pace of the parleys was in no way due to the Soviet Union which--though it has carried out incomparably fewer experimental explosions than the United States--since 1955 has demanded total ban on every kind of nuclear arm test. It has always depended much rather on the Western powers, which were not willing to go in for such a comprehensive measure. On the contrary in some cases they even turned back on their own suggestions when these were accepted by the Soviet Union. This deportment on the part of the West is explained by the fact that for trying particularly dangerous and new types of nuclear weapons--like the neutron bomb--it holds necessary to continue underground atomic tests.

"One should not forget that there is an atomic power which is continuing its nuclear tests without any limits whatsoever," points out NEPSZABADSAG alluding to the Chinese nuclear test conducted recently in the atmosphere.

Then the Budapest daily goes on to appreciate the Soviet memorandum presented at the United Nations which outlines the coordinated stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on other important issues. "This memorandum embraces practically all the concrete questions and forums related with disarmament and arms limitation. [quotation marks as received]

"Our country's representative extended full support also to the other Soviet proposals mooted at the UN including the organization of a conference to deal with questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe. The common essence of all these proposals is to stop deterioration of the international situation and to bring sobriety and peace-serving political solutions into the foreground. The socialist countries' suggestions constitute an organic whole, are based on the principle of equal security and strive to evolve an international atmosphere where political solutions via negotiations may be sought even for the most complicated problems," concludes the central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

ZHIVKOV GREETS NEW SFRY PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU201907 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, sent a cable of greetings to Mr Lazar Mojsov, chairman [as received] of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communists. In the cable on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and on his own behalf Mr Zhivkov warmly congratulates Mr Mojsov in connection with his election as chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

Mr Zhivkov expresses confidence that the cooperation between the BCP and the League of Yugoslav Communists will continue contributing to the furthering of goodneighbourly relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in the interest of peace and socialism in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH SFRY

AU231104 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Oct (BTA)--"It has always been Bulgaria's invariable striving to structure her relations with Yugoslavia as relations with a neighbouring socialist country, in the interest of the two peoples of peace and socialism in the Balkans", writes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME today.

In an editorial commentary the paper points out that this striving, backed by the efforts of the Yugoslav side, has found in recent years a positive expression in the dynamic development of bilateral economic and trade relations. "Bilateral trade has doubled and will exceed 1000 million dollars in the current five-year period, which stands for a fivefold increase as compared to the 1965-1970 period", stresses the newspaper.

It also notes that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia exchange metals, chemicals, machinery and installations and that Bulgarian companies participate in the construction of an aluminum works near Mostar, of hothouses and storage facilities and other complete plants in Yugoslavia.

"About three-fourths of the hothouse complexes in Yugoslavia are built with the help of Bulgarian specialists. The two countries pooled their efforts in the production of electric and motor trucks, special railway cars and machines. Three long-distance power-transmission lines are linking their electric grids. The traditionally successful cooperation in frontier areas is progressive, too", it is pointed out in the commentary.

The newspaper also stresses that in the forthcoming five-year period the two countries' efforts will be directed at a more thorough use of the possibilities offered by the geographical proximity of markets, the quick and uncostly transportation of goods, mutual supplementing of the two countries' economies and joint marketing in third countries.

"The brisk activity of the economic bodies and organization of late is a good basis for the translation of these possibilities in life through industrial joint production and specialization of enterprises and corporations, and through joint interest initiatives of industrial and foreign trade organizations", writes the newspaper.

It underlines that last autumn's industrial exhibitions in Sofia and Skoplje and the economic exhibition of Serbia opened here yesterday have undoubtedly rendered an impetus to promotion of bilateral relations.

"Bulgaria makes consistent efforts to improve and comprehensively develop her relations with Yugoslavia on the basis of complete equity, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, for the establishment of lasting goodneighbourliness", concludes the newspaper.

LUKANOV RECEIVES MAYOR OF BELGRADE 28 OCTOBER

AU282108 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Zivorad Kovacevic, chairman of the Belgrade Skupstina [City Assembly] visiting Sofia in connection with the "Days of Belgrade" currently held here and had a friendly conversation with him.

The meeting was attended by Mr Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council of the capital.

MSZMP POLITBURO MEMBER HAVASI ARRIVES ON VISIT 28 Oct

AU282124 Sofia BTA in English 1929 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, arrived here on a working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

At the airport of Sofia, Mr Havasi was accorded a cordial welcome by Mr Grisha Filipov, memer of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

MLADENOV MEETS WITH SOVIET, KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIALS

Soviet Foreign Affairs Official

AU282110 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, member of the collegium and chief of the first Far-East department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The meeting passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kampuchean Deputy Foreign Minister

AU282109 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Mladenov received Mr Hor Nam Hong, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who is currently paying a visit to Bulgaria and had a conversation with him on problems of mutual interest.

TRICHKOV RECEIVES SRV ENGINEERING MINISTER

AU281210 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] On 28 October Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Bulgarian-Vietamese Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received Nguyen Van Kha, SRV minister of engineering and metals. Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian minister of electronics and electrical engineering, and Le Quang Hiep, Vietnamese ambassador to Bulgaria, took part in the meeting.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS CONDUCTED WITH NORWAY IN SOFIA

AU282123 Sofia BTA in English 1927 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--Delegations of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Norway held political consultations here, October 26-28.

Bilateral relations, the international situation, the Madrid meeting and other issues of mutual interests were on the agenda of their talks.

The Norwegian delegation was received by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

USSR TO HELP IN RECONSTRUCTING RAILROADS

AU280935 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--This year the "Varna-Ilichovsk" ferryboat connection has increased by 20 percent the volume of shipping as compared to 1979.

Work will go on to develop the ferryboat transport. There will be worked out a complex of questions on improving the organization of air transports, the applying of new systems for control of the Bulgarian air transport and solving the problems of flying equipment repair.

The Soviet Union will help in carrying out complex initiatives on the reconstruction and updating of the railway routes of Varna-Gorna Oryahovitsa-Sofia and Burgas-Plovdiv-Sofia and of the repair base of the railway transport.

The program for improving transports between Bulgaria and the USSR for the 1981-1985 period provides for the total transportation of some 9 million tons including 2.5 million tons in containers, 5.3 million tons in packages and 1.2 million tons of palletized cargo.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS, DISCUSSIONS BEGIN

AU281520 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--The 14th session of the Seventh National Assembly opened in Sofia today.

In the course of two days the deputies will discuss bills for the prosecutor's office, amendments and addenda to the monuments of culture and museums law, the establishment of normative state council decrees.

The session will hear the report of the minister of power generation.

A new chief public prosecutor of Bulgaria will be elected, for the post has been recently vacated by the death of Ivan Vachkov.

It is stressed in the motives of the prosecutor's office bill that the prosecutor's office law currently in force (originally adopted in 1960), does not correspond any longer to the present stage of social development.

The need of an improved normative system of prosecutor's activity is being imposed by the new, larger and more responsible tasks currently facing the prosecutor's office in combating crime and other law violations, especially in the sphere of the economy.

In drafting the new law for the prosecutor's office consideration has been given to the new Constitution of Bulgaria adopted in 1971, to the congress decisions and party directives, to the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party of 1978 for the improvement of the activity of the Ministry of Justice, the chief prosecutor's office and of the Supreme Court for raising the effectiveness of jurisdiction and for enhancing its role in strengthening socialist legality. Consideration has been given in the bill to the almost thoroughly altered penal legislation.

The amendments and addenda to the monuments of culture and museums law stress the need of improving the work in unearthing and preserving national cultural values. The amendments and addenda are seeking to encourage enterprises, organizations and citizens in making collections of works of art and of other cultural values.

The third bill will submit State Council decrees for approval, concerning state control of the safety of nuclear equipment, and of transportation and storing of nuclear materials in the country and addenda to the decree for cultural encouragement.

More on Agenda

AU282104 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Summary] The 14th session of the Seventh National Assembly opened in Sofia today. Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly read the following agenda of the session:

"1. Report by the commission to monitor the byelections for the National Assembly;

2. Draft bill approving the normative documents of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 26 June to 1 October 1980;

3. Proposal on electing a chief prosecutor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

4. Draft bill on the prosecutor's office;

5. Draft bill on amendments and addenda to the cultural monuments and museums law;

6. Accountability report by minister of power supply;

7. Proposal on changes in the composition of the Supreme Court of Bulgaria.

8. Proposal on temporary assignment of judges to the Supreme Court of the People's Republic Bulgaria."

The agenda was unanimously adopted.

Then Petur Mezhdurechki, the newly elected National Assembly deputy, signed a sworn statement.

The session will continue tomorrow at 0630 GMT.

28 Oct Proceedings

AU282150 Sofia BTA in English 1917 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--The 14th session of the Seventh National Assembly. Today the following bills for the prosecutor's office, addenda and amendments to the cultural monuments and museums law and a bill asserting normative State Council decrees were submitted for consideration and discussions.

The parliamentarians who took the floor were unanimous in their opinion that the submitted law for the prosecutors' office corresponds to the new changes that have taken place in the Bulgarian social development. They stressed that the law corresponded to the new and greater tasks facing the prosecutor's office in combating crime and other law violations, especially in the sphere of the economy.

Mr Ivan Nenov, deputy minister of justice, stressed that the importance of the law lay in its close connection with the very nature of the state system, with the key features of its social structure. He said that the bill has made use of all the positive achievements in the practices and experience of all the socialist countries. "The entire draft is imbued with the key idea for the prosecutor's office activity to serve as an active means of not only observing legality in general, but as an overall, real and effective defence of the rights and the freedoms of citizens," Mr Ivan Nenov said.

Those who took the floor commenting on the bill for the addenda and amendments to the cultural monuments and museums law were unanimous in the opinion that the proposed amendments will contribute to the improvement of the work in unearthing and preserving national values.

Colonel-General Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, said that the amendments are seeking to encourage the efforts at preserving the monuments of culture and at further development and enrichment of the museums, for a fuller utilization of the cultural and historical heritage in the patriotic and communist education of the people.

The deputies to the National Assembly heard the report of Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of power generation. Lively discussions followed the report.

Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, spoke about the far-sightedness of the Bulgarian scientific and technical and economic policy in the sphere of power generation. He said that against the background of the world power crisis, the crisisless development of the Bulgarian power generation is a fact of major internal political, economic and international significance.

The session continues tomorrow.

Power Generation Minister Report

AU282155 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--The 14th session of the Seventh National Assembly is sitting in Sofia today. The deputies to the National Assembly heard the report of Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of power generation.

"For twenty-five years after the 1956 April plenary session, power generation has turned into a leading industry of the Bulgarian economy," Mr Todoriev said.

He noted that the Bulgarian policy in power generation was determined by three basic strategic trends: Maximum use of local resources, with priority being given to the development of coal-mining, an accelerated construction of nuclear power plants, maximum economy of fuel and energy, and steady increase in the effectiveness of their consumption.

"Due to this strategy, Bulgaria, which turns out almost no oil, gas or high-calorie coal, has become a country with a mighty power potential, the indices of which are nearing the standards of the highly developed states," Minister Todoriev said.

He went on to stress that Bulgaria has at her disposal almost 8400 megawatt of assembled capacities and turns out about 35 milliard kilowatt hours of electricity per annum. There are 4400 kilowatt hours of electricity per capita of the population in Bulgaria this year.

Mr Todoriev pointed out that in 36 years the electric capacities have risen 64 times, the annual generation of electricity--106 times and the specific annual consumption of electricity per capita almost 100 times. He went on to say that this year the final total production of coal is expected to reach the figure of 31.5 million tons.

Speaking about the qualitative changes in the structure of the power base, Minister Todoriev pointed to the use of low-calorie and low-quality coal and to the utilization of nuclear power for the production of electricity. The electric plants began to be expanded and high-capacity aggregates to be assembled. The power grid is now linked with the united power grids of the CMEA member-countries.

"More than 80 percent of the power plants of Bulgaria are built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. Bright examples of this cooperation are the largest projects of the 7th Five-Year Plan--"Varna" thermo-electric powerplant, "Kozlodui" nuclear powerplant, "Maritsa-East-3" thermo-electric plant," Mr Todoriev said.

Encouraging the use of local power sources, he said that lignite and brown coal were of essential importance for Bulgaria. Minister Todoriev spoke also about the development and about the prospects for the "Maritsa-East" industrial-power complex. He spoke about the Bobov Dol, West Maritsa and Sofia coal fields. "The meeting of power needs requires rising rates of coal-mining development. In 1985 Bulgaria will have to produce 47 and in 1990 60 million tons of coal" Minister Todoriev said.

The minister of power generation spoke also about the use of hydro-energy. He stressed that the Bulgarian power industry can boast of unique solutions in the building of high mountainous cascades. "In the next ten years the output from the hydro plants is to jump from 3,400 million kilowtt hours to more than 5,000 million kilowatt hours" he said.

Mr Todoriev spoke also about some difficulties and problems in the utilization of local resources. He spoke about the stepped up construction of nuclear plants in Bulgaria. He stressed that at present Bulgaria ranks fourth in the world, after Switzerland, Sweden and Belgium, in the relative share of electric power generated by nuclear plants in the total production of electricity in the country. "Only a few days separate us from the actuation of the third reactor in the "Kozloduj" nuclear plant with a capacity of 440 megawatts. The fourth reactor featuring the same capacity will have become operational by the end of 1981. The annual utilization of the installed capacities of the nuclear plant in 1979 exceeded 7,000 hours, and in this it has outdone all the European nuclear plants. The nuclear power proportion in the total electric output is 20 percent. In 1985 this proportion will jump to 28 percent and in 1990 to 40 percent," Minister Nikola Todoriev said.

The minister dwelt also on the third trend in the development of the Bulgarian power generation, namely the saving of energy and raising the power efficiency of the primary energy sources and rational utilization of power capacities.

"In 1979 some 450 million kilowatt hours of electricity were saved in the national economy. A steady trend is at hand towards lessening the energy consumption of the national income" Minister Todoriev said.

He spoke also about the programme for raising the power efficiency in the eighth five-year period and up to the year 1990. "Bulgaria's power grid today spreads beyond the boundaries of the country. At present we have links with the Soviet Union, Romania, Yugoslavia and Turkey. A linking grid is to be set up soon with Greece. Along the Druzhba (Friendship) electric transmission line between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union alone, we receive 4,500 million kilowatt hours of electricity a year," Mr Nikola Todoriev said in conclusion.

DISPUTE ON REGISTRATION OF SOLIDARITY IN POLAND REPORTED

'Purely Political Demands' of Solidarity

LD282329 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 80

[From the "Magazine Section"]

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court the other day registered the so-called Solidarity independent trade unions. Our Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka comments:

Representatives of the so-called Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions have long striven for that recognition and, finally, they protested against it at the Supreme Court. This seemingly illogical course has quite a clear-cut aim: to create out of the so-called new unions an organization dependent on nobody and subjected to nobody, with its own norms and rules of action.

The first request for registration was rejected recently by the Warsaw Voivodship Court, stating that the statutes have to contain a recognition of the leading role of the PZPR in Polish society. The court's comments also concerned restrictions of the possibility of electing party and economic officials to Solidarity bodies and uncertainties about conditions for proclaiming a strike.

As it happens, Solidarity representatives did not retreat very far in their demands. The voivodship court, therefore, effected the registration and itself entered its recommendations in the statutes. But representatives of the so-called new trade unions did not agree with that and even stated that they do not have to reiterate acknowledgment of the party's leading role because it was contained in the coastal agreements.

One does not have to speculate too much about what is the true reason for this rejection as well as the rejection of the other addenda effected by the voivodship court. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that the court had expressed the view that the addenda were necessary for a clear interpretation of the ideological character of the new trade union. What is involved is that all the documents relating to the new trade unions, as an entirely new element, must be accurate so as to avoid a free interpretation of their statutes. Lech Walesa, the Solidarity representative stated among other things during the court proceedings that the unions are independent and self-governing, that the proposed addenda are accepted by him only if contained in the record on proceedings, but he does not accept them in the statutes. This would allegedly restrict their possibilities.

This is what Walesa said. But let us state clearly how the court supplemented the statutes: with a text that Solidarity does not strive for the role of a political party, that it acknowledges the principle of joint ownership of means of production as the basis of the social system prevailing in Poland, that it acknowledges the leading role of the party in the state and does not question the established system of international links, that it will insure for working people adequate means of control and conditions for voicing their opinions and for upholding their interests.

I think that the example of what the statutes omitted can best give an idea of what the representatives of the so-called independent and self-governing trade unions wanted above all.

They are appealing with their protest to the Supreme Court and are also inviting Jozef Pinkowski, Council of Ministers chairman, to discussions about the further development of the situation.

More than 15 trade unions have already been registered and have begun activities. Solidarity, in spite of the fact that it had been offered the possibility, has not yet done so. It puts forward new--and one must say this openly--purely political demands, because Solidarity already possesses rights, like other trade unions.

Strike Threat Reported

LD281930 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (CTK)--The leader of the Solidarity trade unions has been discussing since Monday forms of protest against the allegedly "incorrect" course of action of the Warsaw court in registering the new trade unions.

Solidarity leaders have threatened to call a new strike unless Premier Jozef Pinkowski comes to Gdansk tonight. A spokesman said the new trade unions would exert pressure on the government in various forms including a general strike, if the premier refuses to negotiate with them. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is reported to have said that a general or limited strike and changing the leadership of the individual unions into strike committees will be considered.

The aim of the amendments to the statutes of the new trade unions, made by the Warsaw court last Friday, was to clearly determine the socialist character of Solidarity and its constructive mission in the life of the country and thus to refute various speculations in reactionary Western and domestic circles about possibilities of using Solidarity for the activities of anti-socialist (?forces).

PRESS REPORTS ACTIVITIES DURING KIRILENKO VISIT

Husak Speech at Plzen Rally

AU271430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondent "RSK" and CTK on the statement by Gustav Husak, CSSR president and CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, at the 24 October rally in the V.I. Lenin works in Plzen in honor of Andrey Kirilenko's visit]

[Text] Toward the end of the rally Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, cordially greeted the participants in the rally and all working people in the Skoda sector enterprise and in the entire West Bohemian Region in the name of the party's Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government and in his own name. He thanked them for their broad development of working initiative and for the developing movement of socialist pledges in honor of the 16th CPCZ Congress, as mentioned by Comrades Josef Mevald and Vaclav Nosek [leading secretary of the West Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee and chairman of the CPCZ's enterprise committee in V. I. Lenin works respectively]

The workers of the Lenin works and of the West Bohemian Region are thus taking their place, in a most dignified way, in the powerful stream of working initiative that is developing in the plants, fields and all working places in our country in connection with the decision of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session on convening the party's 16th congress. We greatly respect this work, this conscious-minded approach of the working people throughout our fatherland, Comrade Gustav Husak said. The devoted, conscientious and honest work of every one of us is the basic prerequisite and condition of our people's happy peaceful life, of the further advance of Socialist Czechoslovakia. This is the foundation of all our successes in our present work. This is also the principle which we must also follow in the following years, Comrade Husak stressed.

Kirilenko Meeting With Husak

AU281455 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

["Full Unity of Opinions; Comrade A. Kirilenko Concludes His Visit to the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague, 26 Oct (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received on Saturday at Prague castle Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the close of the latter's visit to the CSSR, which took place at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation. Certain matters of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries were assessed in a comradely cordial talk. Likewise, an exchange of opinions took place on topical matters of the current international situation and the activity of the international communist and workers movement.

The significance of meetings between the leading representatives of the two parties and states for further deepening and consolidating mutual contacts was stressed--contacts based on cooperation between the CPCZ and CPSU that is founded on the consistent implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. A primary role is played here by the mutual meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

During the meeting Comrade Gustav Husak highly appraised the significance of the present visit of Andrey Kirilenko, outstanding official of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Union. The visit again proved that at present, the level of all-round cooperation along party and state lines is higher than at any time in the past, both in extent and depth. The comradely talks and fruitful exchange of opinions and experience that took place during Comrade Kirilenko's meetings with the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat members in Prague, and with the members of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party in Bratislava have confirmed the full unity and concurrence of opinions on the matters assessed and have contributed toward a better knowledge of the tasks solved by both fraternal parties in the present phase, the time of preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress.

During his meetings with the Czechoslovak people during the visits to the first Czechoslovak nuclear electric power station in Jaslovske Bohunice, the V.I. Lenin works in Plzen, the Voderady unified cooperative farm, as well as certain plants in Karlovy Vary, Comrade Kirilenko became acquainted with the working people's devoted work and building efforts and again convinced himself of the Czechoslovak people's feelings of sincere fraternal friendship for the people of the country of the soviets. The electric power station in Jaslovske Bohunice and the Skoda sector enterprise in Plzen in particular are specific and most telling and convincing proof of the mutually beneficial and useful, constantly deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and the high level of mutual production cooperation, and their significance for the economic advance of Socialist Czechoslovakia and for the fulfillment of the demanding program of building an advanced, developed socialist society as set by the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses. Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that this cooperation and the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are permanently the fundamental cornerstone of the CPCZ's and CSSR's policy. That this policy is correct was confirmed by the dearly paid for historical experience of our people, and this fact is daily verified in the life of our entire country and in our struggle for further successes of socialist construction, as well as for consolidating the security, sovereignty and independence of our fatherland.

Comrade Kirilenko expressed sincere thanks for the great attention with which he was welcomed and received everywhere during his visit. He stressed that in all his meetings with the Czechoslovak people he felt as though he were among his closest friends. He spoke with appreciation about the striking progress achieved by the Czechoslovak working people in developing their country during the 5 years that have passed since the time when he attended the 15th CPCZ Congress at the head of the CPSU delegation. These results are convincing proof that the Czechoslovak people fully support, by their work, the party's policy, which corresponds to their innermost interests. This is again confirmed by the upsurge of political and working initiative in the implementation of conclusions adopted by the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session and in the preparations for the party's 16th congress.

Furthermore, emphasis was placed during the talk on the decisive significance of constantly consolidating the unity and coordinated course of the states of the socialist community in the struggle for peace, disarmament and further international detente. Comrade Gustav Husak highly appraised the consistent peace policy of the USSR, which is the main force in the current battle for peace, and also the personal contribution made by L.I. Brezhnev, who is permanently devoting primary attention to these matters. The CSSR's and USSR's resolve was confirmed to resolutely ward off, together with the progressive anti-imperialist forces, the dangerous policy of imperialism and hegemonism, which is constantly creating hotbeds of tension and conflict situations in various parts of the world.

In the present international events, as well as in the struggle waged by the progressive forces of individual countries for social justice and the peaceful life of working people, the international communist and workers movement is becoming an increasingly significant factor. The talk stressed the necessity of constantly consolidating its unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Both fraternal parties are consistently striving for this in all their activity.

The meeting was attended by Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR president's office. Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES TIKHONOV ON APPOINTMENT

AU281457 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 23 Oct (CTK)--CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal on Thursday sent the following congratulatory telegram to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov:

"Dear Comrade Tikhonov, permit me on behalf of the CSSR Government and on my own behalf to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on your appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

"You have devoted your whole life to the struggle for the well-being and flowering of the socialist society in the USSR, and therefore your appointment to the high state post testifies to the deep respect and confidence of the CPSU and the Soviet people in you.

"I take this opportunity to express the conviction that the unbreakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and comprehensive fraternal cooperation will continue to successfully develop in the interest of the nations of our countries, in the interest of an even firmer cohesion of the entire socialist community, and in the name of the victory of the great cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

"Dear Comrade Tikhonov, I wish you sincerely and cordially firm health and much creative strength in your highly responsible work."

VANA CRITICIZES GENERAL ROGERS VISIT TO WEST BERLIN

AU281325 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 80 p 6

[Commentary by Petr Vana, RUDE PRAVO Berlin correspondent: "Old-New Spiritualistic Seances"]

[Text] Of late, spiritualistic seances have become very fashionable in West Berlin. Involved, however, are not innocent seances held by mysticism-crazy individuals. These spectacles are being attended by increasingly numerous groups of neofascists, various revanchist landsmannschaften as well as by official politicians. They are trying to summon to the scene the already formerly unsuccessful spirit of the cold war, which used to reign in this city. Last week even the supreme commander of NATO, U.S. General Rogers, came to help them.

Although West Berlin is not a territory of NATO, there was an attempt to drag it into the activity of this military bloc. Rogers, at variance with the interests of maintaining and strengthening peace, was assiduously pumping for further armament. In this dangerous summoning of spirits he brandished the worn out phrase about some sort of threat from the East. He even went past the framework of the usual militarist speeches and grossly attacked the Soviet Union. The entire visit and the behavior of the American general were downright provocative. They were at sharp variance with the quadripartite agreement, a matter of which the Soviet Embassy in the GDR also reminded the representatives of Britain, the United States and France in West Berlin in a sharp protest note.

Rogers' journey dovetails with a whole series of attempts to complicate West Berlin's relations with its surroundings and to again make it a front line of the policy of confrontation. Before Rogers' visit, for example, FRG President Carstens convened here illegally a meeting of West German ministers of culture. It was illegal because West Berlin has never been and is not part of the FRG, as the quadripartite agreement literally states. Now, immediately following the Rogers' provocations, West Berlin Mayor Stobbe has issued a statement full of nationalism and attacks on the GDR that cannot be depicted as anything else but interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist state.

All these attempts are part of the same old imperialist concept which failed in the past. Even Western politicians had to admit that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. And the current attempts at reviving the cold war will not change this fact.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON STROUGAL VISIT TO GREECE

AU281247 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

[CSSR-Greek communique published at the end of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's 20-22 October visit in Greece]

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official visit to Greece on 20-22 October 1980 at the invitation of Yeoryios Rallis, premier of the Hellenic Republic.

During his visit, he was received by Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, to whom he conveyed CSSR President Gustav Husak's invitation to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be determined later via diplomatic channels.

The CSSR premier and the premier of the Hellenic Republic exchanged views on Czechoslovak-Greek relations and on international problems of interest to both sides.

The talks were attended by:

For the Czechoslovak side: Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; Ladislav Gerle, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Jaroslav Knizka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Jaroslav Zantovsky, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hellenic Republic.

For the Greek side: Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs; Stefanos Manos, minister of industry and energy; Aristidis Kalatzakos, minister of trade; and by Leonidhas Mavromikhalis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic to the CSSR.

The two premiers noted with satisfaction the progress that was achieved in the past years in the development of bilateral relations, and reaffirmed the determination also in future to continue developing good friendly relations and mutual cooperation between the two countries on the foundation of the principles of independence and state sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual respect.

The two premiers positively evaluated the joint statement on the development of mutual relations and cooperation, signed in Prague on 10 October 1979 by Lubomir Strougal and Konstandinos Karamanlis. They shared the view that the statement is an important factor for the development and deepening of cooperation between the two countries, and that it contributes to the improvement of political atmosphere in Europe.

The two sides emphasized the vital importance of meetings on the highest level for the development and deepening of relations between Czechoslovakia and Greece.

During the visit important contractual documents were signed: that is, an agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation, an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of health, an agreement on legal assistance and a consular agreement. The two sides agreed to study the possibility of further expanding the contractual basis pertaining to relations between the two countries.

The two sides discussed the development of mutual economic relations to date and the possibility of expanding them further. They expressed appreciation of the fact that the mutual goods exchange has a tendency to rise, and expressed interest in its further expansion on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. They affirmed their will to intensify economic, industrial and technical cooperation, for which the aforementioned agreement creates favorable conditions.

The two premiers positively assessed the development of relations in the sphere of culture, science, sport and tourism, and their contribution to learning better to know the spiritual values of the two countries. They expressed the determination to further develop and enrich relations in those spheres.

When exchanging views on the international situation, the two sides noted a broad consensus of the CSSR and Greek positions on numerous topical international issues.

The two premiers expressed concern over the increased tension and the hotbeds of war that endanger peace in the world. They stressed the necessity of adopting effective measures aimed at improving the international situation, at the elimination of the hotbeds of tension, and at restoring and strengthening the process of detente. [paragraph continues]

They reemphasized the importance which their countries attach to the fact that in international relations all states respect the principles of sovereign equality, noninterference in internal affairs, not using force or threatening with force, peaceful solution of disputes and conscientious fulfillment of obligations in accordance with international law.

The two premiers expressed concern over the danger which the continuing arms race constitutes for peace and security in the world. They emphasized that it is necessary to consistently press for the adoption of practical measures aimed at halting the arms race and at achieving universal and total disarmament in the sphere of conventional as well as nuclear weapons under a stringent and effective international control.

They favored the strengthening of trust and security, and the parity of forces that should be achieved not through the continuation of the arms race but by reducing it to the lowest level. In this spirit they welcome the readiness of the involved parties to open negotiations on the issues of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

The two sides stressed the importance of a global treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. They also favored the convocation of a world disarmament conference.

The two sides pointed out the importance which they attach to negotiations on mutual reduction of the number of armed forces and armament in Central Europe, and declared that it would be desirable to take steps towards achieving a mutually acceptable agreement that would correspond to the principle of nonviolation of the security of any country, including the countries with special status.

The two premiers stressed the great importance of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act, as well as the necessity of its implementation as an entity by all states that signed it. They declared that they will continue to support the process that has begun with the CSCE, and expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will be held in a constructive spirit and will yield positive results. In this connection they are in favor of a decision to come out of the Madrid meeting, a decision on the convocation of a conference whose objective would be the adoption of practical measures aimed at the strengthening of trust, that would be followed by an effective disarmament process in Europe.

The two sides noted with concern that to date substantial progress has not been achieved in the endeavors for a lasting and just solution of the Cyprus problem that endangers peace and stability in that part of the world. They favored a peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue through negotiations on the basis of the principles of the Republic of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions and with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter. In this connection they welcomed with satisfaction the resumption of negotiations between the two communities in Cyprus, and expressed the wish that this dialog should continue until a just and lasting solution is achieved.

The two sides expressed concern over the current developments in the Middle East. They emphasized the necessity of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict with the participation of all involved parties, including the PLO. They stressed that achieving lasting peace requires the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the realization of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to establish a state, as well as the recognition of the right of all states in that region to live in peace and security.

The two sides expressed concern over the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict. They are in favor of halting military actions and of resolving these countries' disputes in a peaceful manner.

The two sides expressed their dedication to the goals and principles of the UN Charter and favored strengthening the effectiveness of the UN role in reducing international tension, maintaining peace and security in the world and developing peaceful cooperation among states.

The two sides favored the elimination of differences between the standards of the developing and developed countries and the establishment of a new, international economic system that would be capable of ensuring economic progress in all countries on the principles of equality and mutual advantage. For this reason they again expressed their support for the efforts of the special session of the UN General Assembly aimed at the elimination of economic injustice in the world.

The two premiers expressed satisfaction with the results of their talks, which were held in the spirit of friendship and understanding. They regard the visit as a significant contribution to the further development of friendly relations between the CSSR and the Hellenic Republic.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal invited Yeoryios Rallis, premier of the Hellenic Republic, to an official visit of Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

MLADA FRONTA ON PLANNED STUDENT STRIKE IN KABUL

AU290855 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Afghanistan: Students' Strike Did Not Take Place"]

[Text] A competent official of the Afghan Ministry of Education has informed a CTK correspondent that enemies of revolution had been planning for almost half a year to provoke a students' strike on Saturday. In the life of the Afghan people 25 October is a synonym for the progressive antifeudal action of the popular masses against the feudal regime that occurred 15 years ago. Antifeudal rallies had been held on the anniversary day of these demonstrations, in which the police shot more than 20 persons dead. Counterrevolutionaries had been planning a 5-day strike at university-level schools, which was to culminate with students' demonstrations on Saturday. They were to be supported by secondary school students and private merchants who were subjected to gross pressure to close their shops. However, they kept normal hours of business, and only one Kabul secondary school, a girls' lyceum, recorded a more extensive absence of students on Thursday.

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING MONGOLIAN DELEGATION REPORTED

LD290056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The Mongolian delegation led by Nyamin Jagvaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, visited the Litomerice area today. In the Severofrukta enterprise at (Prachcice) the Mongolian guests acquainted themselves with the organization of the joint fruit and vegetable agricultural enterprise. They were particularly interested in the processing of nonstandard vegetables in modern drying plant and attentively inspected a fruit selection plant. The Mongolian delegation also paid a visit today to the memorial in Terezin where they paid tribute to the victims of fascism tortured to death in World War II and laid flowers at their memorial.

CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATES YAR FOREIGN MINISTER

AU271435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] A congratulatory telegram was sent by CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek to 'Ali Lufti ath-Thawr on the latter's appointment to the function of minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic.

SLOVAK PREMIER PRESENTS ECONOMIC REPORT TO CPSL PLENUM

AU221501 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Oct 80 pp 3,4,5

[Report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium "On the State of Work and the Major Problems Pertaining to the Preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of Economic and Social Development in the Conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic," delivered by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, at the plenary meeting of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava on 14 October]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! We have entered the period of direct preparation for the 16th CPCZ Congress and of the CPSL Congress. At its 18th session, the CPCZ Central Committee approved the date of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and at this session we will adopt the resolution on the convocation of the CPSL Congress.

In this connection, the CPCZ Central Committee has analysed the results of our development to date. It has assessed the state of work on preparation of the economic and social program for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and has evaluated the problems pertaining to the preparation of the 1981 state national economic plan. In the adopted resolution the CPCZ Central Committee determined the course and orientation of activity of the entire party, party bodies and organizations, central and state bodies, national committees, social organizations and economic bodies for the period up to the 16th CPCZ Congress. We fully identify with the resolutions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, which will be the main content of our work in the precongress period. The purpose of today's CPSL Central Committee session is to apply these resolutions to our conditions in the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], to equip the party aktiv for a unified and coordinated course, to mobilize communists and through them all working people in the struggle for a most responsible fulfillment of the resolution of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session and for a dignified welcome of the approaching 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress.

The entire course of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session convincingly demonstrated that even in more demanding internal and increasingly more complicated external conditions, despite problems and shortcomings, we have achieved further progress in the development of the Czechoslovak economy, in the growth of its potential and in raising and improving peoples' standard of living. As Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, said in his speech: "Our socialist society enters the 1980's politically firm, economically strong, culturally advanced, and with a firm position in the world. The material resources and the social and spiritual potential which we have accumulated during the period of socialist construction and further multiplied in the period that has elapsed since the 15th congress are a reliable basis for successfully mastering the tasks and demands of the coming years."

We Have Enough Strength for Further Goals

Comrades, what does the preliminary balance sheet of the results which we have achieved within Slovakia show us?

The approximately 25 percent statewide growth can be considered an indisputable success of the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Considering the conditions, this is not little! Industry, whose production in the Sixth 5-Year Plan will increase more than 33 percent while statewide it will grow 25 percent, played a vital part in the overall successful dynamism of the SSR's economic development. Also, the structural changes in industry, particularly the great dynamism of engineering, of the chemical and wood-processing industries, have continued. Preferential treatment was given to the development of pivotal production programs that contribute to equipping the economy with technology, to expanding the modern raw material base and to better utilizing domestic raw materials.

The participation of Slovak industry in the fulfillment of tasks in the sphere of external relations has increased. Deliveries for export have increased 43 percent, of which deliveries to nonsocialist countries are almost 50 percent.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, agricultural production--despite unfavorable climatic conditions--will be about 9-10 percent higher than in the preceding 5-year period. By expanding livestock production we have succeeded in further increasing the consumption of meat and other animal products, a consumption that reaches the standard of the leading countries. True, such growth in livestock production had to be partly ensured through increased imports of fodder grain.

Capital investment, whose volume in the Sixth 5-Year Plan will increase about 36 percent--compared with the Fifth 5-Year Plan--has considerably expanded the material-technical base of production and nonproduction branches. We have commissioned many important projects, such as the Liptovska Mara water project, the V-1 nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, the capacities of the pipe program in Podbrezova, the general overhaul of the blast furnace in the East Slovak ironworks in Kosice, almost 400,000 square meters of production area commissioned for engineering, capacities enabling us to increase cement production and the production of tiles, the petrochemical complex in Slovnaft, new capacities for the production of synthetic fibers and polypropylene sheets, for chemical and mechanical wood-processing, new meat combines and so forth. Much has been done as regards improving the infrastructure, especially by building additional sections of the expressway and repairing roads, by building gas and water pipelines, sewerage and telecommunications. By stepping up investment activity in Bratislava, and by its orientation toward the construction of industrial facilities, communications, apartments, university-level schools and students' homes, health and cultural facilities, we have created prerequisites for strengthening Bratislava's industrial character and its ability to even better fulfil its function as the SSR capital.

Our builders have contributed to good results in the construction of energy-generating projects, gas pipelines and concentration of capacities for large-scale projects, to the fulfillment of tasks pertaining to the transfer of capacities to the North Bohemian Region, and partly also to the efforts for improved profitability.

We have achieved indisputable success in the further development of our people's standard of living and in strengthening their social security. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, social consumption in Slovakia will increase more than 26 percent and personal consumption about 23 percent.

In social consumption we have achieved a marked improvement in the development of preschool facilities: The number of places in kindergartens will increase about 48 percent and in nurseries almost 40 percent. This will exceed the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and allay the unsatisfied demands of our young families. In this connection the Central Committee appreciates the work of the national committees and their deputies, the initiative of the organizations of women, trade unions and youth and the help of citizens who, within the framework of the "Z" action [community self-help] and the fulfillment of electoral programs, contributed to the results achieved.

The opportunity for our youth to acquire university-level education has further increased--the number of day students has risen 22 percent. Faster than anticipated, we continue to fulfil one of the priority tasks in implementation of the new educational system--the training of qualified working class youth. The number of boys and girls studying disciplines ending with a secondary school diploma will reach more than 20,000 this year. This is 8,600 more than the Sixth 5-Year Plan envisages.

Within our potential, we have been expanding the material base of culture, the care for cultural development in towns and in the countryside, and the endeavors to save cultural and historical monuments.

As regards the sphere of health, in the current 5-year plan we will have one of the largest increases of beds in health facilities. We have finished, or will shortly finish, several projects that were mostly started during the preceding 5-year plans. This will considerably improve the material conditions for health care. Even in important spheres such as the oncological and cardiovascular program we have made advances.

As a result of the construction of about 230,000 apartments, which is 10 percent more than in the preceding 5-year period, the Sixth 5-Year Plan will constitute a further considerable improvement in the standard of housing in Slovakia.

In personal consumption--next to the quantitative growth--the structure has also improved. As regards refrigerators, washing machines, television sets and some other durable goods in our households, we have achieved the standard of the most advanced countries. In 1975 each fourth household had a car, today every third has one. The structure of nutrition has further improved--particularly through increased consumption of meat, milk, fruit, vegetables and nonalcoholic drinks. Also the increasing expenditure of our people on recreation at home and abroad is a sign of an improving standard of living. In the past 4 years alone the number of trips made by our people to foreign countries increased more than 30 percent.

Thus in the realization of the economic and social program we have achieved several positive results. We have achieved them thanks to the implementation of the leading role of the party, which has been standing in the forefront of the struggle for the goals defined by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress, and thanks to the support of millions of citizens for its policy. At their sessions, the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee analyzed the situation, adopted concrete measures aimed at the resolution of problems, and led party bodies and organizations, and communists in the state, economic and social organizations to increase their action capability, to win over broad masses of the working people for the fulfillment of the program.

We are not underscoring these successes in order to become intoxicated with a feeling of complacency, but to show that the struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks of the economic and social program is yielding convincing results in many sectors. At the same time this strengthens our conviction that we have enough strength and potential to successfully overcome difficulties and obstacles on the path to the further objectives of our socialist society's development.

We know that--compared with the preceding period--our socialist economy has achieved a somewhat slower, but compared with the world still a fast pace of development, further growth and structural improvement in the standard of living. Our socialist economy proved its internal strength as well as the advantages of the socialist system. Our development sharply contrasts with the situation in the capitalist states, where the consequences of the energy and raw material crisis lead to a marked slowdown of production, to increasing unemployment and to inflation; and at the same time these consequences are being resolved at the expense of the working people. The general crisis of capitalism with its drastic phenomena, and on the other hand the growing strength of socialism, are the main reasons why imperialist forces are striving with various discriminatory measures in the economic sphere--particularly through unleashing feverish armament and through ideological diversion--to impair the unity of the socialist community and our progress.

To this we must react by improving ideological work and increasing our economic potential to contribute to the growth of the economic and defensive strength of the socialist community. We must deepen our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. This gives us the security that we will be able to continue building our Czechoslovak socialist fatherland in peace.

To Deepen the Positive Trends of Development, To Overcome Shortcomings

Comrades! The speech of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at the 18th session--besides matter of factly and objectively appreciating our positive results--also critically and openly analyze our shortcomings and their causes. They point out where we must focus the attention of the entire party, all communists, our party-political and economic-organization work in order to further deepen the positive trends of the current development, to more purposefully and promptly resolve problems, and to overcome difficulties that are affecting our life.

At the 15th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress we emphasized that we are entering a period of more exacting and more complex conditions stemming, above all, from demanding objectives, from the tasks of building an advanced socialist society and, understandably, from the overall development in the world that also objectively affects our national economy. In the struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, that prognosis has not only been confirmed, but has proved to be even more complex than we expected.

We communists in the state, economic and social bodies and organizations have not succeeded in fully coping with the tasks entrusted to us by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. In a number of enterprises, sectors and branches deviations from the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan have occurred, partly because of objective, but to a considerable degree also because of subjective, reasons.

The increasingly complex conditions in foreign economic relations, and the unfavorable climatic conditions for agriculture, certainly played a part in that. However--as the analysis made at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session revealed--the decisive cause of the deviations is that we have not succeeded in fully asserting the strategic line of the 14th and 15th congresses aimed at raising the effectiveness and quality of work.

Comrades, there is no doubt that we could and should have done more. When assessing the tenacious struggle and endeavors of the party, and of the communists in the party, state and economic bodies and organizations, the activity of many functionaries and members of the revolutionary trade union movement, of the youth union, womens' and other social organizations, and the conscientious and selfless work and the good results of many leading collectives, we must be more critical of those who have not done enough toward achieving the set tasks.

In the first place, one has to critically point out that faced with this trend managing staffs, ranging from ministries down to enterprises, did not always and everywhere make adequate efforts in mobilizing internal reserves and eliminating shortcomings, and did not struggle with necessary resolve to strengthen working discipline and responsibility or to enforce intensification in economic development through scientific-technical progress, optimal utilization of raw materials, fuels and energy, better utilization of production resources and other factors of economic growth.

As a consequence, the national income in Slovakia for the entire 5-year period will be 4.7 percent lower overall. In industrial production quite serious deviations will occur in the deliveries of final products, especially as additions to the consumer goods inventories, which will be lower than planned by more than Kcs 8 billion. Engineering enterprises will underfulfill the exports by almost Kcs4 billion at wholesale prices. We are critically evaluating the work of the comrades in the enterprises of our engineering, consumer, wood-processing and other industries in which they did not strive hard enough for a satisfactory structure and assortment of products in the interest of a better satisfaction of the needs of the domestic market, export and production consumption [vyrobna spotreba].

In spite of weather conditions the results in the agricultural complex might have been more favorable. Not all agricultural boards and enterprises did everything within their power and forces to raise the production of bulk fodder, sugar beet, fruits and vegetables, or to achieve a more economic utilization of grain fodder. [paragraph continues]

This is attested to by the great differences in the standard of production and costs between individual enterprises working under comparable natural conditions.

Considerable deviations will also occur in the sphere of capital investment. A considerable number of projects will not be completed within the set deadlines, the construction times will not be reduced, and also the stipulated reduction of the number of projects simultaneously under construction will not be achieved. Neither the Slovak Planning Commission nor the government succeeded in preventing, resolutely and in good time, the systematic pressure for the construction of new projects, the blueprints of which are often insufficiently prepared and which are often not ensured in terms of deliveries.

In several cases investors and designers belatedly and poorly clarified the concept of investment plans, did not ensure the documentation for the project on time, and did not adequately resist the increasing costs of projects. The construction supply organizations did not adjust promptly enough the structure of their facilities, the professional composition of their employees and their equipment pool to the requirements of investment construction. Neither did they succeed in concentrating to the extent necessary the construction facilities for fulfilling all tasks in the city of Bratislava, especially as far as the radio, television and university projects are concerned and, in particular, the furnishing of new housing settlements with civil facilities. The economic management, but also party and social organizations in the construction enterprises, have not always enforced emphatically enough the consolidation of work discipline, the full utilization of people's working hours and of machinery, and more economical handling of construction material. In many cases smoother construction progress was prevented by lagging deliveries or delayed assembly of technological installations by the engineering enterprises, or by other lagging deliveries, especially those by enterprises in the timber-processing and chemical industries.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan we will achieve a certain reduction of material and general costs. However, it will not be to the extent stipulated by the plan. Deviations as regards actual performance and costs will result in a shortfall in profit creation by Kcs11-12 billion. It is evident that the individual levels of economic management, and also many party organizations, still do not assert emphatically enough the principle of thrift. Quite a large number of workplaces are only slowly overcoming the atmosphere of unfounded carelessness and generosity, as though our resources were unlimited.

Scientific-technical development did not contribute sufficiently to the struggle to raise efficiency. The existing considerable diffusion of the capacities of our research base over a great number of tasks persisted, thus causing protracted solutions and not always successful results. In many cases tasks that had been resolved were not introduced promptly enough because the respective ministries and economic production units [EPU's] did not give priority to them and did not ensure the necessary means for investments, imports or other needs. EPU's and enterprises have been making an insufficient and now always effective use of means earmarked for the purchase of licences, which was caused--among other things--by the lack of a comprehensive concept and orientation on the part of the sector ministries and the Ministry of Construction and Technology.

A more profound look at the past period, at its positive results as well as its problems and shortcomings, shows that we must continue even more emphatically and with greater effort our daily struggle to implement the party's economic policy, to raise efficiency and quality.

This applies, in the first place, to the remaining months of this year in which the state and economic management as well as party and social organizations must concentrate efforts primarily on those tasks the fulfillment of which directly determines a successful start of the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

Above all, this concerns tasks connected with the completion of construction projects, fulfillment of deliveries for market funds and for export, mastering the fall agricultural work and the preparation of the economy for the winter.

We are appealing to the work collectives of construction workers and to those who deliver and assemble machinery equipment, especially to communists working in those sectors, to do everything within their power for the speediest possible completion of those production facilities that are designed to increase our production potential next year.

We demand of the ranking personnel of all EPU's and enterprises that they increase their responsibility for adhering to the structure of production as set by the plan, and for supplier-consignee relations, so that we forestall disorder in supplying production with materials and technology, fulfill the planned deliveries for market funds and export, and do not increase undesirable stocks of materials and finished products.

We expect that our farmers will not relent in their dedication and will master the accumulated autumn work within a shorter period of time, that they will successfully complete the harvest, processing and storing bulk fodder, potatoes, sugar beets, corn and other staples. We are convinced that volunteers from enterprises, schools and other organizations will continue to support them in their efforts. It is appropriate to express high appreciation for their help from this rostrum. To ensure a balanced development between plant and animal production it is essential to pay far greater attention than heretofore to more rational consumption of fodder as well as to quality preparation of the next harvest.

This period places exceptional demands on those employed in railroad and highway transportation in mastering the fall transportation peak, when it is necessary to transport fuels, ores and construction material as well as agricultural staples. All transportation employees must help effectively, by loading and unloading at a regular pace, to master that task. It is also necessary to make full use of second shifts and of Saturdays and Sundays.

The developing initiative and socialist competition of work collectives and individuals in honor of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ and the 16th congress must be oriented toward those major tasks and toward a successful start into the next year in general. We view such an orientation of our efforts as the most convincing method of paying tribute to those historically significant events.

Program of Balanced Development of the Economy

Esteemed comrades!

In the past years we in the CPSL Central Committee Presidium have been paying systematic attention to issues concerning further economic and social development concepts for the most important branches and sectors of the national economy and discussed directives for the elaboration of the draft plan for the Slovak economy's seventh 5-year period into which we also projected tasks stemming from the resolutions with long-term validity adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee for selected economic sectors: scientific-technical development, engineering and metallurgy, the construction sector and investment construction, trade, services and agriculture.

The work on the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan carried out so far indicates that we must ensure further development of the economy under conditions of a lower increase of fuel energy, metals and some other raw material resources; that there will be less additional manpower than in the preceding periods; and that on the world markets we must anticipate increasingly challenging conditions for the sale of our products.

To be able to overcome those limiting conditions we will have to mobilize much more emphatically existing untapped reserves in utilizing all production factors.
[paragraph continues]

It will be necessary, above all, to make better use of raw materials, energy, other materials, basic assets and human labor, to apply scientific-technical progress on a wide scale, to decisively improve the entire investment process, to enhance our economy's export ability and to expand our participation in socialist economic integration.

Only on that basis will it be possible to continue to fulfill the targets of our socioeconomic program--to ensure and further improve the already achieved high material and cultural standards of our people's life.

The urgent words of General Secretary Comrade Husak fully apply to all communists in Slovakia, to our work. "We must work out for the 16th congress such a program in the socioeconomic sphere as will ensure a further plan-based, upward, balanced development of the economy. Even though it will not be possible in the years to come to anticipate growth rates as high as those we achieved in the past, it is evident that the program will be very demanding. It must be, however, a completely realistic program."

Taking into consideration the limiting conditions already mentioned and also the realistic prerequisites of our further advance, we reckon that in the next 5-year plan the creation of the social product in Slovakia should increase by approximately 22 percent; the national income should grow at a somewhat faster rate. The growth rate of the national income faster than that of social product is a manifestation of the effort to reduce production consumption, a manifestation of the essential need to make the consumption of fuels, energy and raw materials much more economical and to use them more optimally in products of better quality and more advanced technologically.

In achieving the growth of the national income a decisive role will be played by industry, the production of which should increase by roughly 25 percent. We envisage that we will maintain the previous rapid dynamics especially regarding the development of the power-generating industry, engineering production and the timber-processing industry, and will reduce the rate of development in branches with limited raw material resources. Such differentiated dynamics in the development of branches and, within their framework, of individual production sectors is a manifestation of the effort to change the structure of production, a change which is necessary from the viewpoint of better satisfying domestic needs as well as from the viewpoint of intensifying cooperation with socialist states.

One of the most complicated tasks in elaborating the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is the solution of problems in the fuel-power balance, where the increase in fuel and energy consumption will have to be covered decisively by raising domestic extraction of fuels, especially brown coal, and by developing the nuclear power industry. We are formulating for all consumers of fuel and power and for the entire science-research front a task of priority and extraordinary importance--to create conditions for maximum thrift in consumption. The experience gained so far and the prognosis for the future confirm that such an orientation is essential and must be enforced at all levels of management, with full responsibility.

In solving the fuel-power problems in our country it will be a responsible task of all bodies, including those in Slovakia, to create comprehensive prerequisites for further developing the nuclear power industry. The importance of that task is borne out by the fact that in 1985 electricity production in the V-1 and V-2 nuclear powerplants in Jaslovske Bohunice will represent the equivalent of about 10 million tons of brown coal. That is why in the coming period the efforts of construction and engineering workers must be focused on ensuring the construction of the V-2 nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, so that the two blocs may be put into operation in 1982 and 1983. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to fulfill with equal consistency the tasks concerning preparation of the construction of another nuclear powerplant, the powerplant in Mochovice with an output of four blocks of 440 megawatts each, to resolve as soon as possible all the outstanding problems among the investor, designer and subcontractors and to ensure direct [vyvolane] and accompanying investments.

The present energy situation puts into a new light the use of the inexhaustible hydropower potential. In keeping with that we have started--in cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic and with the Soviet Union's credit and technological assistance--to build the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of hydroprojects on the Danube. It is one of the key projects of the Seventh 5-Year Plan because of its extent, technologically demanding character and importance for the energy sector, river transportation, agriculture and flood protection of an extensive territory. After initial difficulties in the first construction stage, it will be necessary that our construction workers draw a deep breath and follow up the good traditions in the construction of power-generating projects. Within the shortest period possible it will be necessary to determine more precisely the budgeted costs of the project and at the same time to ensure on the part of the Ministry of Construction, the Hydrostav and Vahostav enterprises and other subcontractors such a concentration of facilities, manpower and machinery as the importance of that project and of its deadlines deserves. It will be the task of party, trade union and youth organizations to establish at the construction site an atmosphere in which the collectives become cohesive, so that they successfully overcome difficulties and problems and ensure fulfillment of the tasks.

As to coal extraction in the CSSR, the decisive role will continue to be played by the North Bohemian brown coal basin. We will fulfill our obligations toward that basin in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The CPSL Central Committee Presidium and the government will continue to see to it that the Slovak organs and organizations concerned responsibly fulfill their tasks, be it the recruitment of manpower or the furnishing of construction facilities worth Kcs 1 billion for the construction of the theater in Most, health-care institutions in Chomutov and other civil and technical facilities designed to contribute to improving our miners' living and working conditions.

In supplying the economy in Slovakia with coal, an important place is held by the coal and lignite mines of the Prievidza concern. The CPSL Central Committee Presidium has several times dealt with the unsatisfactory situation in that concern. On the basis of its resolutions, measures have been taken to generally consolidate conditions in that EPU. We expect that the economic management, together with the party organization, will soon resolve the problems, including extraction, so as to enable us to ensure as much as possible the needs of the Novaky electric powerplant from our own resources and not to have to import coal from remote basins along the busiest railroad route.

A serious problem that must be solved by the central planning bodies and the federal Ministry of Fuels and Power together with the Ministry of Development and Technology and national committees is the supply of the tertiary sphere, especially housing, with heat. It is necessary to clarify the concepts concerning the construction of centralized heat sources, but also to earmark sufficient limits of fuels for this category of consumers.

More economical consumption is at least of the same, if not greater, significance for an equalized fuel-power balance sheet as the expansion of resources. Calculations show that the costs involved in conservation measures are usually lower than the cost of importing the same quantity of new primary energy resources.

However, experience at the same time bears out that the essential need for a purposeful rationalization of the consumption of fuels and energy, the order of the day to save literally every kilogram, liter or watt of fuel and energy, has not yet fully permeated the minds of people, frequently even of ranking personnel.

It is essential to speed up the existing rate of savings and to achieve a more significant reduction in the energy demands of production, which are in our country 20-50 percent higher than in other industrially advanced countries.

In connection with this, all levels of management must responsibly approach the elaboration and implementation of the state goal-oriented program concerning rationalization of consumption and use of all types of fuels and energy, which should help to achieve in the CSSR national economy relative savings of at least 8 million tons of standard fuel in 1985. That is certainly a challenging task, but it is equally necessary to recognize the great reserves especially in the possibilities of eliminating losses, making use of waste heat and secondary energy resources, modernizing the boiler economy and other appliances, and introducing regulation and measuring technology more rapidly. It is also necessary to take more resolute steps as regards the utilization of geothermal water and solar energy, which is, in the current stage, primarily a task for technical development. In view of the resources of ores, iron and nonferrous metals that will be at our disposal, we envisage for the next 5-year plan a certain reduction of the existing growth rates of metallurgical production. All the more topical become the aspects of quality, to which our metallurgists must devote foremost attention. It will be necessary to ensure, directly in the metallurgical process, the utmost possible conservation and utilization of ores, metal and energy. From that viewpoint, it will be important to master on time and in good quality the construction and reconstruction of the coke-oven batteries, the modernization of blast furnace No 2 and the construction of continuous casting of slabs in the East Slovak iron works in Kosice and in the Sverma iron works in Podbrezova, as well as the intensification of production of nonferrous metals, especially aluminum oxide, aluminum and copper.

Comrades in the East Slovak iron works must prepare in good time and consistently ensure the construction of a new production line for dynamo sheets, the reconstruction and modernization of the hot sheet rolling mill and the modernization of the cold sheet rolling mill. That is important for improving the variety and the quality of sheets and their surface treatment, and thus for their better utilization in engineering enterprises and in enterprises of other customers.

What matters in the ore mines and in the magnesite industry is, above all, that we master the technology for the production of blast furnace pellets, and construct facilities for the production of nonferric magnesium. The growing world prices of nonferrous, especially precious, metals must be an impetus for us to intensify geological surveys and to analyze the technological and economic possibilities of increasing the extraction and processing of polymetallic, mercuric and antimony ores. The geological and research programs concerning the tin ores in the Spissko-Gemerske mountain range and the tungsten ores in the Low Tatra must be accelerated to enable a start of extraction by the end of the seventh 5-year period or in the eighth 5-year period.

The strained situation as regards metals makes it imperative that state and economic bodies and organizations consistently ensure the measures adopted by the federal government aimed at increasing the collection of scrap metal of all kinds. There are considerable reserves for reinforcing the metal fund of the national economy, of which we must make rational use.

The Main Tasks of Industrial Production

Comrades! Engineering faces extraordinarily demanding tasks. Because of the role entrusted to Czechoslovak engineering in equipping all sectors with modern machinery and in the creation of foreign currency resources, the SSR engineering production is to increase 50 percent, and its deliveries for export more than 64 percent.

The increase will be ensured mainly in sectors such as the production of trucks, tractors, special equipment, road-building and construction machinery, machine tools and forming machines. The state target programs, such as electronics, control and regulating systems and elements, robots, handling equipment, hydraulics, transmission equipment, equipment for the nuclear power industry, health equipment and others will have a high degree of dynamism. One has to emphasize that next to the quantitative development of these sectors, EPU's and enterprises must achieve better quality and parameters that will correspond to the world trend.

In this connection, in the appropriate EPU's and enterprises, but also in research, we must devote special attention to the development of consumer and investment electronics and to its components base, so that the enterprises in Slovakia contribute as much as possible to the development of this most progressive branch of engineering production in the CSSR. As regards work connected with purposeful long-term forming of the structure of Czechoslovak engineering, and in view of the changed prerequisites for international cooperation in the production of passenger cars, it will be necessary as soon as possible to clarify the orientation of the program and further course of construction as well as of utilization of the capacities of the Bratislava automobile works.

The proposals submitted by the engineering ministries correspond on the whole to the volumes envisaged in the directives. In the next stage we must concentrate attention on ensuring domestic needs as well as deliveries for export in the required structure. At the same time it is necessary that the overall volume and pace be based on concrete measures in development and construction, in the innovation of products, and in the implementation of advanced technologies that enable saving metals and increasing the productivity of work. To engineering more than to other sectors, preparation of the plan cannot be the task of planning groups alone, but this process must be creatively and effectively joined by the reproduction and technical formations.

Special attention must be devoted to the final solution of supplier-consumer relations because, particularly in engineering--as the findings of the party district and regional committees show--many problems still remain. Also, along the line of the party bodies and organizations, we must bring about a situation in relations among enterprises where greater responsibility and understanding is shown for the justified needs of partners, where these issues are solved conceptually, at long range and in context with the development of the component, central [uzlova] and technological specialization. In this sphere, associated socialist pledges of the final producer and all suppliers aimed at quality final production are of particularly great importance. Associated socialist pledges that are well planned and supported by the working people's interest and initiative can frequently effectively bridge the existing shortcomings in supplier-consumer relations and considerably contribute to quality and smooth operation of production. For this reason they deserve the special attention of the party bodies and organizations, of economic management, of the organizations of the revolutionary trade union movement, of the Socialist Union of Youth and of the working peoples collectives.

In engineering in Slovakia, we will keep on ensuring several important scientific-technical development tasks. To them belong the research and the production of industrial robots and handling equipment, linking up with the prior results of the work of the Metal Industry Research Institute in Presov. [paragraph continues]

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the production and deployment of about 3,000 robots is being counted on, and in the next 5-year plan there should already be up to 30,000 robots. If we realize that the deployment of one industrial robot constitutes a saving of three employees, we see what an important program that is--be it from the viewpoint of the growth of labor productivity or maximum utilization of machinery in terms of time.

In the interest of a more rapid progress in some of the spheres of engineering production, we have decided to purchase licenses, for example for the production of hydraulics in Dubnica and in the heavy engineering works in Bratislava and Bardejov, for the production of integrated circuits in Piestany, for telecommunication technology in Liptovsky Hradek, and for new types of undercarriage for railroad freight cars in Poprad. We expect that the appropriate ministries, CPU's and enterprises, as well as their suppliers, will do all they can, with the resources expended on the purchase of licenses, to yield the envisaged result as soon as possible.

Important tasks face the employees of the chemical industry, the production of which will increase mainly through better utilization of raw materials and intermediate products that are at our disposal. Therefore, communists at the Ministry of Industry and at the General Directorate of Slovnaft must systematically ensure the development of the skill-demanding low-tonnage chemistry, particularly of the production of additives for rubber and slabs [plasty], agricultural chemicals, additives for oils and paint substances. These programs are advantageous for our national economy from the viewpoint of export savings, as well as from the viewpoint of the possibility of exchanging them for energy-intensive products, for example artificial fertilizers from the Soviet Union.

In the sphere of plastic fabrics and synthetic fibres we have achieved a considerable quantitative growth already. We put emphasis on qualitative aspects, on speeding up the innovation process and on improving the assortment and utility value of products. One has to pay particular attention to ensuring the planned quantity and quality of polypropylene cables, the deliveries of which to the Soviet Union ensure our cotton imports. We must speedily resolve the innovation, engineering-technological and ecological issues connected with ensuring the production of viscose silk that is today so necessary for improving the quality of textile products. With full responsibility, one has also to realize the tasks in the development of the production of steel-band [ocelovolanovy] conveyor belts, radial tires for trucks and technical rubber, so that we can fully satisfy the planned needs of coal mines and engineering.

In the past decade we have invested considerable resources in the development of the wood-processing industry. Therefore, with full justification, we demand from this sector a reasonable contribution to the creation of resources. Its task to increase production about 30 percent corresponds to that demand. At present the construction of the cellulose-paper combine in Ruzomberok is well under way, in which--next to foreign suppliers--our construction and engineering enterprises also participated. We demand from our suppliers that they do all they can so that the test operation of the new cellulose plant can begin in June 1981, and, in general, that this immense investment can gradually yield that social-economic effect which we argued for when we were pushing through the project and on which our economy is counting.

Many other capacities, such as the intensification of the cellulose plant and the construction of a furniture factory in Vranov, the reconstruction of the cellulose plant in Zilina, the second stage of the wood-processing combine in Saris, the restructuring of the production of wood chips in Bucina enterprise in Zvolen, and some others are--in some places after considerable delays--in the stage of test operation. [paragraph continues]

Previous experience shows that the responsible bodies, the Ministry of Industry, the appropriate EPU's and direct investors and suppliers of construction work, but especially of technology, have not satisfactorily mastered the process of the preparation and realization of construction. A warning example is particularly the test operation in Bukoza in Vranov, where, because of the accumulation of many shortcomings, there is the danger of a serious shortfall in the production of cellulose that would have unfavorable consequences for satisfying the needs of domestic consumers and fulfilling export tasks.

The capital investment that is being carried out creates the prerequisites for a full and comprehensive processing of wood material provided by our forests. In the foreground there is the task that the wood-processing enterprises be capable of processing all types of timber species and of creating prerequisites for the further processing of wood and forest wastes, but also the task that our forestry further increases the production potential of forests and at the same time ensures their renewal.

The experience of recent years and the current stage of preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan show that the Ministry of Industry and the EPU's more decisively and with an eye on the future will have to ensure internal material linkages, especially between the production of saws, of agglomerate [aglomerovane] materials and the needs of the furniture and the remaining wood industries within the sector itself, but also for the needs of local industries and production cooperatives.

In order to increase the production of furniture by the envisaged about 37 percent, of which a considerable part is for export, we must resolve, next to the issue of wood materials, also the deliveries of furniture textiles, metal fittings and certain chemical materials. We expect that the people working in the furniture industry--by improving the quality and the fashionable and aesthetic aspects of their products--will ensure a better utilization of the raw and other materials used in production.

The employees in the textile, ready-wear and footwear industries are facing a particularly urgent task: despite the limited possibility of importing natural fibres and hides--through a more extensive utilization of synthetic materials, suitable adaption of assortment and increasing the proportion of high-quality fashionable products--to better satisfy the needs of demanding domestic consumers as well as foreign customers.

Ways to Self-Sufficiency in Food

Comrades! The 13th CPCZ Central Committee session devoted itself in particular to the tasks of the agriculture and nutrition sector in the next period. The CPSL Central Committee session that followed stressed the need to more effectively mobilize and better utilize the production potential and special features of the agricultural-nutritional complex in the SSR, with the aim of maximally contributing to a better satisfaction of all-social needs.

From the basic plans for development of the agricultural and nutrition sphere in the SSR stems the task in the Seventh 5-Year Plan--compared with the presumed results of the Sixth 5-Year Plan--to increase the total gross volume of agricultural production about 14 percent, of which the production of the plant farming sector is 19 percent and livestock production 9 percent. That should make it possible to increase food production and food deliveries to the market by 14-15 percent.

The most demanding task facing our farmers is to ensure that almost the whole increase in the production and procurement of animals for slaughter is achieved in beef cattle, while the number of pigs should, on the whole, stabilize at this year's level. With this concept we pursue the objective to ensure the development of livestock production without further increasing the consumption of grain fodder and especially its imports. [paragraph continues]

That, of course, requires creating the necessary prerequisites for the production of bulk fodder, for the reproduction of beef cattle and for solving the situation in the stables.

The production of bulk fodder should increase--compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan--almost 20 percent, and its most qualitative part--the perennial fodder grown on arable land, particularly alfalfa--almost 50 percent. Because of that, research organizations and organizations providing seeds must ensure an adequate supply of quality seeds, and the supply branches better machinery, pa·ticularly for harvesting on slopes on montane and submontane regions. We also have to speed up the construction of silage facilities and hay sheds. By utilizing reserves in cattle reproduction, the number of calves--compared with the present--should increase by at least 3-4 head per 100 cows, and the weight of cattle that are being fattened for slaughter should increase 10 kg per head.

The limited possibility of a more extensive construction of new large-scale projects requires concentrating material and investment resources mainly on modernization and finishing the construction of simpler and cheaper stables.

An important prerequisite for the development of livestock production is a gradual transition to more intensive and therefore more effective feeding. We demand that the managing bodies of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry consistently fulfill the tasks determined by the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session for the development of specifically effective substances, feed yeasts, mineral additives, biological factors [biofaktory] and other products. We expect the agricultural bodies and research units in livestock production and the fodder industry to successfully conclude the experiment on optimal nutrition for pigs and poultry and to gradually implement it in practice. In the first place, to a maximum degree, we must mobilize the domestic sources of proteins. This means concentrating on a greater production of legumes for grain [as published], on full utilization of wastes of animal origin in the food industry and on better utilization of sources of fodder from kitchens and other wastes.

All of us must realize that we could hardly ensure an increasing degree of self-sufficiency in food for the growing population if the agricultural, and particularly arable land kept on shrinking, as was the case in the past. Bodies responsible for the protection of land as well as party bodies in districts and regions must see to it that the law on the protection of the land fund [fond] is consistently observed. They must strive to create new land through recultivation and agro-ameliorative intervention. One has to properly assess every proposal aimed at transfering agricultural land in submontane regions to the forest fund so that the base for the population's nutrition will not diminish. For that reason we will have to make better use also of sloping land. That, however, requires resolving as soon as possible the mechanization of agricultural work on such land, be it with machinery of our own production or with imported machinery, a matter that is the subject of discussions at the federal level. In this respect one has to appreciate the attitude of the federal Ministry of General Engineering and, in particular, of Comrade Luhovy, general director of the heavy engineering enterprise in Martin, who--in cooperation with the Agriculture and Food Department--has taken up with initiative the production program of machinery for intensive tilling of land in montane and submontane regions.

Resources being invested in agriculture will be oriented more toward making land more fertile and more rationally utilized. The upcoming Seventh 5-Year Plan is characterized by a great irrigation and drainage program, by measures aimed at better utilization of industrial and especially stable fertilizers, and on a noninvestment fertilization of land through recultivation, the use of lime and other fertilization measures.

We want to make greater progress in the adaptation [uprava] of water conditions and in making the land fertile in the East Slovak lowland, land that constitutes an important production reserve. In the context of the previous results of the scientific research institutes, it will be necessary to consistently ensure the fulfillment of the investment program and, in particular, of the recommended measures in the structure of production.

In plant farming we must continue paying systematic attention to the production of cereals, of which we have to produce in the Seventh 5-Year Plan a total of 19.5 million tons, which is 10 percent more than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In this connection one has to continue to ensure the program of corn growing with the necessary technology and chemicals, and especially to resolve the production of high-yield seeds through our own research as well as through license purchases.

Farmers must energetically deal with the lag in potato growing. Because of the low per-hectare yield one has to reserve for this staple an unnecessarily large acreage on which other needed staples could be grown. We again call on the ministries, agricultural boards and plant-breeding and seed-supply organizations to put an end to the shortcomings in potato growing, begin speedily to put in practice the mandatory technological systems of large-scale potato growing, and together with the organizations of domestic trade to accelerate the construction of the necessary warehouses.

The program for development of fruit and vegetable production, which the CPSL Central Committee Presidium also assessed, has to be seriously implemented, because increasing their consumption is an important step toward the rationalization of nutrition as well as toward increasing the degree of self-sufficiency in this sphere. The road to that lies mainly in the further expansion of intensive orchards, in the application of advanced large-scale production systems, in the application of irrigation, in increasing the standard of mechanization, in the utilization of waste warmth and thermal waters for growing early vegetables, and, in the end, also in well organized fruit picking, carried out with the active help of the national committees and social organizations.

The food industry--in accordance with consumers' demands--must ensure the desired changes in structure and assortment, and improve nutritional value, quality, hygiene and the standard of food product packaging. However, that program must be ensured better than to date with machinery-technological lines and packing material. Factory canteens and public catering must obtain more quality sterilized and deep-frozen ready dishes, and flour and meat precooked dishes. The demand to better utilize raw materials in products also applies to the food industry. Otherwise we will not be able to cope with the task to ensure--with smaller deliveries of agricultural raw materials--fairly fast growth of goods production and of the value of deliveries to the domestic market.

Let Us Protect the Environment

Comrades! The establishment of water resources for the population, agriculture and industry, maintaining the purity of surface and underground water, and antiflood protection are becoming an increasingly important prerequisite for the development of the entire economy.

In some regions the situation in the supply of drinking and utility [uzitkova] water is already considerably strained today, and in the future it could become even more aggravated. We have elaborated a long-term water conservation plan for the comprehensive solution of these problems. Investment and the potential of our capacities do not allow us to deal with all these problems immediately. This requires systematic procedures in accordance with the urgency assessed on the basis of the needs of the whole society. Until the question of adequate water resources is definitely resolved one can in many cases bridge the situation by a more intensive utilization of the existing accessible sources of underground water and by a search for new ones. [paragraph continues]

At the same time there is a requirement in enterprises and housing settlements to really seriously enforce measures aimed at better water conservation, because--as the results of checks reveal--there is in our country, compared with other countries, a great waste of water, and great losses occur in the water pipeline network.

We are facing very serious problems as regards protection of the environment. Because of the development of industries, particularly chemical and metallurgical, but also because of large-scale agricultural production and the construction of housing settlements, the volume of polluted water and air has increased and these are not being properly treated everywhere. We had to temporarily exempt several enterprises from the valid regulations. First of all, we must ensure that no new pollution sources arise, which means that in every new investment, ecological protection must be dealt with as an organic component of the project. We will continue to eliminate the effects of past neglect of environmental protection in such a way as to concentrate funds on the elimination of crucial sources of pollution of water and the atmosphere, especially in Bratislava, Ziar nad Hronom, Zilina, Ruzomberok, in the Upper Nitra area and in other of the worst affected parts of Slovakia as outlined in the concept of creation and protection of the environment, which has been approved by party bodies and the SSR Government.

In no case must we permit the resources earmarked for this purpose not to be made full use of--as was the case, unfortunately, in the Sixth 5-Year Plan--because of the shortage of specialized construction capacities, technological equipment or because of delays in the preparation of the project. Parallel with ensuring the construction of ecological projects, ministries and national committees, by exercising a more consistent control over enterprises and organizations, must radically increase discipline in the operation of technological and purification facilities, and prevent the kind of disaster such as occurred as a result of the pollution of underground water by the Chemko enterprise in Strazske, with all the consequences stemming from it. This case is a serious warning to the appropriate ministries, enterprises and bodies responsible for the purity of water and the atmosphere--by observing all operational regulations, by implementing all investment measures and by making inspections more effective--to prevent untenable deterioration of our environment. In this connection we again stress the need for effective measures and solutions as regards the protection of such important sources of drinking water as our Zitny Ostrov.

We must make a more marked progress also in the utilization of industrial and household waste, especially of paper, glass, textiles, and used oils, all of which can and should serve as a source of raw materials, but which--thrown away and unutilized--harm the environment and make it ugly. In accordance with world trends, we must preferentially implement solutions that suitably combine the solution of ecological and economical problems.

To Reduce Demands of Transportation

Comrades! The planned economic expansion in Slovakia anticipates an increase of more than 13 percent in the performance of freight transportation in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Smooth operation of the national economy is to be achieved while relatively reducing the demands on the transportation sector by rationalizing the traffic flow, and by such division of the transportation work that will lead to saving energy, especially liquid fuels. The imperative of substantial savings of diesel oil and gasoline means that the CSAD [Czechoslovak Automobile Transportation] as well as factory transport services will have to put their records of performance and consumption norms in order, raise their utilization in both directions, make greater use of trailers and improve the technical condition and roadworthiness of vehicles.

In order to raise the performance of railroad transportation by more than 7 percent, conditions will be created for increasing the performance of railroad lines--especially of the southern routes, for expanding the capacity of junctions, for further electrifying and automating lines and for expanding the transloading facilities in East Slovakia. We will continue to develop container transportation within the framework of the existing possibilities. Customers, too, must effectively contribute to the railroad transportation's smooth operation by loading and unloading faster--here we still have considerable reserves.

We regard as necessary an increase in the volume of Danube river transportation. That would help to relieve the pressure on the already considerably overburdened railroad transportation and save a considerable sum of foreign currencies. It will be necessary that--in the sense of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium resolution--the federal Ministry of Transportation ensure the adopted measures aimed at a more rapid renewal and expansion of the shipping pool, as well as the measures aimed at expanding the capacity of our ports on the Danube.

Greater Contribution by the Scientific Research Base Is Involved

Comrades! The rapid pace of socioeconomic and scientific-technical development in the world places before us, with great urgency, the task of applying stricter criteria to the results of our scientific research base and to their implementation in practice, and the postulate to faster overcome many shortcomings which, without doubt, we still have in this sphere.

A higher capacity and contribution of our entire scientific research base requires that here, too, we should proceed by applying the method of concentrating forces and resources on selected groups of problems which are most important in light of the specific needs of the national economy, and where realistic conditions exist for successful results. In this respect we expect from the SSR Ministry of Development and Technology, from the Slovak Academy of Sciences, university-level schools and other institutions which control the research institutes a more conceptual attitude as regards drawing up the state plan on development of science and technology, and, in particular, a greater concentration of common efforts while correctly utilizing our scientific potential. They must be the guarantee that harmful individualism will not penetrate with unrestrained inertia [zivelna zotrvacnost] into the planning of scientific-technical development, that the cooperation and coordination of work among the individual worksites of basic and applied research, and between research and production, will deepen. Particular attention must be devoted to achieving a closer interlinkage between research in the sphere of technology and the production programs of our engineering production. In this respect we want and will support new organizational forms, such as research-production associations, whose emergence and development frequently encounter a barrier of lack of understanding even where the opposite would be expected.

Comrades, let us realize that, like the other smaller countries, we will be able to keep up with scientific-technical progress in the world only when we deepen and expand international cooperation in this sphere. Above all, one has to make use of the immense possibilities provided by scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, especially with such a technological and economic power as the Soviet Union. However, the appropriate personnel of the scientific-research base and of the state and economic bodies must display more initiative and be more active when it comes to utilization of these possibilities. This is the fundamental path to take to get ahead, particularly in extensive, complex and costly programs such as nuclear research, electronics, robotization [robotizacia], qualified [kvalifikovana] chemistry and biological research, but also in other spheres.

Fuller utilization of creative potential--including through closer mutual cooperation--in research, in the improvers' movement and in the application of results in practice, requires that the political-education work of the party and social organizations among technical intelligentsia in research institutes and enterprises be deepened. If we are to better utilize the results of the scientific-technical revolution in practice, we must win over to full commitment especially the technical intelligentsia through a better social appreciation of its endeavors and correctly applied wage policy. Good and progressive ideas must in no case--as frequently happens--be lost as a consequence of the lack of understanding of mental indolence and more than once of low envy and personal vanity of those individuals who have the tendency to bury all that is new if it is not directly connected with their name or glory.

We stress again: Supporting creative initiative and energetic assertion of scientific-technical progress are a part of the foremost duties of those who lead, of all communists and party organizations.

To Improve the Balance Sheet in Foreign Trade

Comrades! The 18th CPCZ Central Committee session devoted particular attention to external economic relations, because the achievement of a balance in this sphere is the necessary prerequisite for a smooth and balanced development of the entire national economy. From this arises the responsible task of gradually achieving a favorable balance of payments in foreign trade, and ensuring a more pronounced lead in the growth of exports over imports as compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, in order to create the necessary reserves to soften the impact of price developments on the world markets. To do that we must fully utilize all instruments that stimulate manufacturers, as well as foreign trade enterprises, to increase the effectiveness of international exchange.

From this arises, for the Slovak economy, the task of increasing exports to socialist states by more than 33 percent and to nonsocialist states by almost 28 percent. The exactingness of this task is all the greater since some export items, particularly from the sector of the chemical and metallurgical industry, such as heating oils, gasoline and rolled material--can no longer be exported [nie je dalej unosne] in the previous quantity; a similar thing applies to nonprocessed wood mass [drevna hmota], the export of which we should gradually end. Therefore the export of engineering products will have to be further increased. That will not be an easy task because already in past years we have had considerable problems with ensuring this. By 1985, the engineering exports to socialist states should increase by about 59 percent, and to nonsocialist states by more than 86 percent. However, the enterprises of the chemical, consumer and wood-processing industries must also contribute to increasing exports, mainly with plastic fabrics, synthetic fibers, ready-to-wear garments, knitwear, utility glass, furniture and some other products.

At the same time we demand that the organizations of foreign trade, some of which are located in the SSR, also improve their commercial work. That means that they should improve market research, select respectable firms to act as Czechoslovakia's representatives, improve price information, foreign currency calculations and the care for collecting outstanding debts. Of course, they must also provide stronger impulses to improve production.

Our concentrated effort aimed at improving the balance of payments in foreign trade must be fully reflected also in import policy. We must resolutely put an end to any frivolity when asking for imports--whether for production needs, investments or the domestic market. We cannot and must not spend hard-earned foreign currency for something we can make at home in comparable quality. The crisscross exports and imports of identical products which reduce the effectiveness of foreign exchange must be made definitely a thing of the past.

The expansion of our economic and scientific-technical cooperation and integration with the socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union, is of downright vital importance. This cooperation ensures us a decisive part of important raw materials, modern machinery and other products at more favorable prices, and the possibility of covering imports by a stable market for our products. This provides invaluable security for a smooth operation of our economy. Of special importance is the agreement on cooperation and specialization concluded between the CSSR and the USSR for the period ending with 1990. The agreement provides for many sectors, particularly for the engineering and chemical industries, a great opportunity for mass production, raising technological standards, increasing work productivity and reducing costs. It creates conditions for ensuring long-term sales. In this way enterprises and scientific-research institutes in Slovakia will participate in several aspects of the program, such as the production of asynchronous motors, equipment for nuclear powerplants, Tatra trucks, hydraulics, automated and computer technology, integrated circuits, semiconductor elements, additives to polymers, textile agents [pomocne pripravky], conveyor belts and other products. The economic management and party organizations in the appropriate enterprises must ensure these tasks with responsibility, initiative and practically, with an awareness that this is necessary and useful. They must not waste their time on various, often self-serving administrative delays.

More Efficiently in Capital Construction

Comrades! Determining the extent and orientation of investment is a serious problem which was discussed by the party Presidium, and to which the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session also devoted extraordinary attention. One had to consider the fact that the extent of investments, their portion in national income, is high, almost at the threshold of acceptability; that a considerable part of resources will go to projects under construction; and that from the new investments we will have to allocate great resources for the further development of fuels and energy. This shows that the scope for starting new projects will be considerably limited. It is all the more necessary to approach the allocation of investments with differentiation, to resolve the vital needs in production and nonproduction branches with them, and to pay particular attention to a high degree of effectiveness.

The investment opportunities and material resources which we will have at our disposal downright dictate to the controlling bodies and participants in the investment process that they forget their ideas about extensive investments. Also, the smaller increase in manpower objectively forces us to orient investments more markedly toward modernization and reconstruction of production facilities with which we can save manpower and use it to increase the number of shifts worked in the existing capacities.

The state and party bodies must put greater demands on investors, planners and bodies of state expertise so that the planned parameters, which are the indicator of the project's effectiveness, will be properly substantiated and realistic. We frequently come across irresponsibility, speculation and the concealing of facts, and deliberate underestimation of budgetary costs, a matter that is usually soon seen in the lag behind the planned parameters.

Our national economy sustains considerable losses through the considerable resources that are nonproductive in the disproportionately high number of unfinished projects. When we realize that Kcs 1 billion worth of basic production assets yields on the average Kcs320 million in national income annually, we see that the delays in construction cost us billions.

Further losses ensue from the fact that in many cases it takes intolerably long before the capacities, after they go into operation, achieve the planned production, productivity and profits.

In no case must the ranking personnel, party organizations and communists tolerate the failure of the values created in the process of capital construction with great efforts by our workers and technicians, and more than once also the expensive imported equipment, to yield the planned result.

By considerably reducing the extent of newly-begun projects--especially in the first years of the 5-year plan--we will create prerequisites for speeded up construction and for reducing the number of unfinished projects. We expected all investors and supply organizations to support these efforts during the preparation of the draft plan. Unfortunately, we have to be very critical about the majority of ministries and middle management which did not respect the resolution on the reduction of the number of newly-begun projects and on the whole submitted unrealistic proposals, with the result that planning bodies together with ministries and regional national committees will have to resolve this task in the near future in accordance with the all-social interests and our potential. It will be necessary again, and must more consistently, to assess each new undertaking from the viewpoint of full utilization of existing capacities, of the availability of manpower, and make sure that the required effectiveness will be achieved.

The moderation of the overall growth rates of investments and thus also of construction work does not mean that the tasks of our construction sector will be easier than heretofore. A growth of construction work by more than 19 percent must be achieved, practically, without any increase in the number of employees--that means solely by raising labor productivity. The structure of the work to be performed will become considerably more demanding. There will be a higher share of finishing, reconstruction and repair work, especially in the housing fund, which involves greater tedium. There will also be a higher share of engineering and large power-generating construction projects, which are demanding in terms of the preparation and organization of construction. The volume and share of new housing construction, which is characterized by a high degree of organization and industrialization, will be reduced.

The construction sector must also come to terms with considerable territorial transfers of construction facilities, especially with their concentration on construction in Bratislava, Prague and North Bohemia, and considerably increase the export of construction facilities as a counterpoise to the imports of indispensable raw materials and energy resources.

We will have to consider all these aspects--but also untapped reserves for raising labor productivity--in the next stage of work [on the draft plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan] to be able to lay out demanding but realistic tasks for the construction sector.

The Ministry of Construction and EPU's must more prudently plan and guide their sector's technical policy. They must develop construction systems which reduce tedium, demands for imports, for materials in short supply and for fuels and energy and purposefully establish highly productive combinations of multipurpose machinery.

As to the material balance sheet and supplier-consignee relations it will be necessary to consistently ensure smooth deliveries of construction materials and other products from metallurgy, chemical and timber-processing industries and engineering while making, naturally, the utmost use of them. In this way we must also create prerequisites for substantial improvement of intra-enterprise planning and for the management and organization of work in construction enterprises, administrations and at individual construction sites. Builders must make broader use of progressive domestic and foreign experiences and devote much greater attention to the "Zlobin" collectives and to the development of socialist competition. In light of existing practice ranking personnel in the construction sector, especially communists, must more emphatically demand greater order at the construction sites, work discipline, full utilization of machinery and working hours and the needed quality of construction work. Therein must be seen significant reserves for better performance in our construction sector.

The Creation of Material Resources and Growth of Living Standards

Comrades !

The extent to which we will be able to create material resources will determine the further development and improvement of the quality of living standards. We know that, given the present high level of consumption and the existing demanding conditions for production, it will be a complicated task. That is why we will not advance frontally in the policy of ensuring living standards, by developing all its aspects and spheres, but in a differentiated manner, depending on the results of work, on its quality and thriftiness, and on the application of scientific-technical progress.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan personal consumption, which best stimulates individual interest in the fulfillment of all-social tasks, will remain the decisive factor of living standards. Its proposed rise ought to make room for continuation of structural and qualitative changes consisting of a more rapid rise in the consumption of consumer goods than that in foodstuffs and in satisfying the demand for high-quality and technically more perfect goods. Consumer durables and products raising the standard of housing and of the utilization of leisure time will be the most dynamic components of material consumption. In the sphere of foodstuffs we intend to continue improving the people's nutrition, especially by means of fuller processing and optimal utilization of food industry raw materials.

In drawing up the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will demand of the central planning bodies and of the production sectors--including the Ministry of Trade--that they ensure consistent links between the people's cash income and the supply of quality merchandise and services. Because of disharmony in that area we have encountered in past years several problems on the domestic market, problems which justly evoked our citizens' critical remarks. We regard the achievement of both overall and structural balance on the domestic market as a priority and highly political task.

Deplorably, communists in the management staffs of production ministries and their general directorates have not been acting in accordance with these intentions; after all, the demands of the domestic trade in the Seventh 5-Year Plan remain unfilfilled both in terms of volume and, above all, in terms of structure. That is why we emphatically ask that the production ministries, in cooperation with the Ministry of Trade, approach the further course of work [on the Seventh 5-Year Plan] with full responsibility, resolve the issue of the claimed deliveries and also ensure consistent implementation of the agreed-upon innovation of assortment and quality.

A characteristic feature of our orientation aimed at improving living standards is the almost 25 percent increase in expenditures for services, which will thus be the most dynamic component in the structure of the people's expenditures. An important role is played in that respect by national committees and production cooperatives. They should pay attention primarily to those types of services, the demand for which has not yet been adequately met or about the quality, promptness, honesty and overcharging on which our citizens justly complain. That applies, above all, to services connected with housing and recreation, services for households and repairs--especially of passenger cars and electric appliances.

We want to progress further in solving the housing problem and achieve an increase in the number of apartments per 100 households from 92.1 in 1980 to 95.5 in 1985. Here, too, we will have to progress more economically because we predict fewer newly constructed apartments than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. However, that will be compensated for by modernizing existing apartments and by reducing the previously high demolition rate of the housing fund. We expect of our builders that they master housing construction in a truly comprehensive manner and that they make up for the delays accrued in the past years in equipping housing settlements with public facilities.

By means of our housing policy we want to solve the needs of our people. However, in doing so we must take into consideration more than heretofore the needs of the national economy in the dislocation and stabilization of manpower. That is why roughly 55 percent of apartments built by contractors will be effected within the framework of cooperative stabilization construction. National committees must continue to create conditions for individual housing construction and accommodate, in harmony with principles governing housing policy, citizens who are interested in purchasing state-owned apartments.

We will continue to develop social consumption even though there, too, we will have to apply maximum thriftiness and distribute the means in a differentiated manner, earmarking them for priority targets.

Within the framework of the earmarked investment and noninvestment funds and the planned increase of manpower, the respective ministries and national committees will have to ensure, on a priority basis, tasks such as the creation of conditions to further implement the new educational system, construction of specialized medical institutions for children and of medical institutions for those chronically ill and creation of conditions to reduce the waiting time in an out-patient clinics and for substantial expansion of the network of nursing homes.

As is evident, many aspects of living standards concerning both personal and social consumption are linked with the work of national committees. We express appreciation for everything positive that has been achieved in that sphere by functionaries, deputies, thousands of activists and employees of the apparatus of national committees. We expect that in the coming period when demands for high effectiveness and thriftiness will have to be applied in the economy of the national committees, the national committees will succeed by prudently spending the means at their disposal on further developing their economy and executing well their power-administrative functions to improve the conditions of our citizens' everyday life.

When speaking about our targets in developing and improving living standards we must again underline that the development of living standards as a whole and of their individual aspects is not a matter of some sort of good will and desire but solely and exclusively--as Comrade Strougal stressed at the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee--a result of the performance and effectiveness of the national economy, a result of our work. It will be up to all of us, up to the entire party and all citizens, to not only acknowledge that undeniable truth but also to act according to it.

Dear comrades!

A task imminently facing us is to draw up the state national economic plan for the year 1981. Its preparation took place simultaneously with work on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and is linked with the solution of basic problems that are characteristic for the entire next 5-year period and about which we have already spoken.

In the directives for the elaboration of the draft plan for the next year we proceeded from several experiences. In several types of raw materials, especially fuels and metals, we will have at our disposal only very slight increases or no increases at all. Even though we are embarking from the very first year of the next 5-year plan on the path of more progressive trends of thriftiness and utilization of all inputs [vstupy], it is necessary to advance realistically, in accordance with the conditions created for it. The measures being implemented in the system of planned management represent a process which will only gradually yield more pronounced results. That is why we envisage for 1981 a somewhat slower rate of the creation and use of resources than is the [planned] average annual growth rate for the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan. At the same time it is envisaged that the development of Slovakia will continue to register more rapid growth rates than the country as a whole.

According to the directive, the social product should increase 3.7 percent, industrial production by 3.8 percent, construction by 3.1 percent and agricultural production by 3.2 percent. Export deliveries are designed to grow at a faster rate than production.

As to individual branches, it is envisaged that the rapid growth rates of engineering production will be maintained: In the electrotechnical industry the envisaged increase is more than 9 percent, in general engineering 6 percent and in heavy engineering 8.5 percent. In engineering special attention will be devoted to creation of prerequisites to master the increased export tasks and deliveries to the domestic market and to consolidation of conditions in the lagging enterprises of the electrotechnical industry and heavy engineering. As for metallurgical production, we are examining alternative possibilities of ensuring with raw materials growth in production of pig iron, steel and rolled material, to be able to make better use of the capacity of the East Slovak iron works, after completion of overhauls and reconstruction.

The development of the chemical industry will continue to rely on further expansion of the production of propylene fibers, chemicals for agricultural purposes, rubber chemicals and rubber production. The addition of new facilities should enable a 6-7 percent production increase in the timber-processing industry, which requires--as has already been said--that we master the start of production in the new production facilities and resolve some problems in supplier-consignee relations. As to primary and secondary textile production, where the date set for the completion of several new facilities has been delayed, it will be necessary to make maximum use of existing facilities to ensure the needed deliveries for the market funds and for export.

Following up this year's results achieved in agriculture, we envisage production of 3.8 million tons of cereals next year. That should make it possible to ensure--provided, naturally, that we mobilize all reserves existing in the production of bulk fodder--the increase of livestock production as stipulated by the directive, even in the event that imports of grain are reduced. That will require, as has already been stressed many times, utmost economy in all fodder consumption.

Investment funds will continue to be concentrated on the completion of projects. The large number of projects simultaneously under construction forces us to markedly reduce the start of new projects. The government has made a special assessment of the proposed new projects from the viewpoint of their importance and the state of preparatory work. Projects enabling expansion of our economic cooperation with the CEMA countries, especially with the Soviet Union, other undertakings that will contribute to more effective utilization of the domestic raw material base and to increasing and stabilizing agricultural production and some ecological projects are to be incorporated into the plan on a priority basis.

In the interest of increasing efficiency we envisage an increase of labor productivity in industry by 2.7 percent and a growth of average wages by 2.1 percent. Consistent observance of that ratio as well as of the wage limits in the nonproduction sphere is one of the important prerequisites for maintaining balance on the domestic market.

In a Businesslike, Creative and Realistic Manner

Esteemed comrades!

We have passed the stage of elaborating the draft plans for 1981 and of building the foundations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan in EPU's, ministries and regional national committees. We must note critically that the draft plans submitted do not ensure in their entirety the intentions of the directives, that they offer lower production and deliveries for both domestic trade and exports. They envisage worse results concerning efficiency because they ask for more manpower, more fuels, energy and raw materials and higher imports and investments.

That reveals that leading workers have not always come to perceive the preparations of the Seventh 5-Year Plan as a very serious, highly political task of the current period. The conduct of many EPU's and enterprises is evidently motivated by the endeavor not to reveal all of one's reserves, so as to ensure for onself, even under conditions of applying the more exacting criteria of the improved system of planned management, a point of departure that will permit a comfortable life. We must tell them that such an approach is inept, unpolitical and bear out that they either do not understand or underestimate our aim at present.

The period prior to the party's 16th congress, which will approve the directives of economic and social development, is relatively short. It must be filled with intensive and productive work at all levels of management. The further course of action must be organized in such a way as to enable the approval of the draft plan for the year 1981 this December and thorough discussion of the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan by next February at the latest. The short period of time and the serious nature of the problems that must be resolved require that we ensure in the forthcoming stage of work the essential close coordination among planning bodies, ministries and middle links of management and, above all, a communist approach and full commitment of party and social bodies and organizations, so as to resolve the outstanding problems in a truly businesslike and creative manner while realistically taking into account needs, possibilities and conditions and to consistently consider the measures that are necessary to master the tasks.

The entire state and economic sphere must solve real problems by applying the set of measures to improve the system of planned management. We were able to thoroughly acquaint ourselves with the political-economic aspects of those measures immediately after their adoption. Their basic features were also outlined in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal at the 18th session of the Central Committee. I will not repeat them, therefore, and will restrict myself only to those tasks in implementing them that await us in the coming period.

It is necessary for successful implementing of the set of measures and efficient functioning of the entire economic mechanism in the first place to prepare a coordinated, balanced 5-year plan--in the center and in each EPU and enterprise--with the required degree of stability. However, that must not in any way be perceived in a static manner but in the essential dynamism of making more advanced the consumption norms of both mechanized and live work [sentence as published]. One of the most important tasks will be to deepen the equilibrium in the system of material links by means of consistent solution of supplier-consignee relations. If we pursue the goal of achieving, gradually, ensuring of plan tasks by means of contractual relations, then we must do as much as possible to that effect in this stage.

After a broadly based information campaign in the center, in regions, districts and enterprises we are now entering a much more demanding stage in which it will be necessary to work out the principles of measures for the specific conditions of individual branches, production sectors, enterprises, work collectives and individuals. The sectors must effectively aid the EPU's and enterprises, coordinate mutual exchanges and use of experience and ensure a uniform approach to the interpretation and practical application of the respective measures.

Such an approach must also be taken in the work of setting norms for work, material consumption and other areas, norms that are designed to ensure intensification of intra-enterprise management and planning. The creation of norms, particularly performance norms, is politically a very sensitive affair. That is why it deserves the full attention of party and trade union organizations, who must explain to the working people--in cooperation with the economic management--in a comprehensible form what we want to achieve by perfecting the norms.

They must see to it that everyone knows the specific conditions of his work and the linkage between performance and remuneration. That is one of the important prerequisites for effectively developing our people's creative initiative. The system introduces new and more exacting criteria and it must be anticipated that its application will not be free of conflicts, that there will be places where some of the measures will be doubted or criticized. It will be up to party bodies and organizations to back the new approaches, more consistent remuneration on merit, enforcement of the interests of the further socialist development of our society, and application of all the other measures ensuing from the more demanding conditions of the eighties.

Together with the implementation of measures that are part of the new system it will be necessary to improve at all levels, especially at the key posts--from central bodies down to enterprises and organizations--managerial activity itself. Its standard at many places does not come up to present and, what is more important, future requirements.

To be able to make correct decisions it is necessary, in the first place, to improve knowledge and intensify analytical work. It is necessary to see to it that data reaches the individual levels of management in a quantity and method of processing required by the nature of their fact-finding and decisionmaking work. We do not want central bodies to drown in a surplus of unintelligible partial information but want enterprises and plants to have information at their disposal enabling a broader view of the relevant economic and production-technical issues.

We must ensure that each element of the managerial axis consistently fulfills the tasks for which it is responsible, to prevent useless deferral of decisionmaking from lower to higher levels and the ministries' hesitation in making decisions that are essential to guide the work of EPU's and enterprises. The acceleration of the decisionmaking processes requires that we more vigorously tear down parochial barriers [rezortizmus], eliminate bureaucratic redtape and substantially improve specific businesslike cooperation among sectors in solving problems of all-social interest.

We will demand of the sector ministries that they improve the fulfillment of their irreplaceable rolein solving conceptual issues of the pertinent sector or branch. They must not be a place which merely sums up what the lower levels of management demand. New quality must come into being at each higher managerial level, quality which entails, in the first place, responsibility and militant activity to enforce the priority interests of our all-social advance.

Greater intensification of the conceptual aspects of their work must also be demanded of the Slovak Planning Commission, the cross-section Ministries of Finance, Development and Technology and Labor and Social Affairs, the Slovak Price Office and other central bodies, especially on issues such as the mutual links between individual parts of the plan; the use of all instruments for increasing the effectiveness of investment construction; the concept of scientific-technical development; speedier product innovation; deployment and use of manpower; application of khozraschet [economic accountability] principles and of correct wage differentiation among individual branches; and more effective use of the price policy to promote technical progress and quality and regulate consumption.

The government will have to demand much more consistently that individual ministries account for fulfillment of party and government resolutions and for their creative application to the specific conditions of the subordinate links and, above all, control more rigidly the fulfillment of the resolutions and draw consequences from their nonfulfillment.

We again stress the essential need to reinforce the role of control work, both that of special control bodies and, above all, of intra-sector and intra-enterprise control. That is needed to strengthen state, economic and work discipline but also for feedback, in the event that there are shortcomings in the adopted decisions, to know what must be done to remedy matters.

The principles of effectiveness and quality of all work should apply fully, above all, to the managerial sphere. That is why we must improve the performance of the managerial apparatus, so that it can master its tasks without any further increase in the number of employees. Their number should, in fact, be reduced. We do not doubt that we can achieve that by improving their political and professional training and by adjusting the organizational structure of the apparatuses to the extent and exactingness of the tasks so that all formations are fully and equally busy.

Party Work--Guarantee of Further Successes

Esteemed comrades!

We will be able to ensure the tasks facing us in the sphere of the development of the national economy in the coming years when we raise the standards of political, ideological, organizational, cadre and control activity--from primary organizations up to the Central Committee of our party. The analysis of the results achieved in fulfilling our economic and social program corroborates this conviction. It shows that successful and less successful results correspond to more or less effective party-political work. From the contents of our deliberations and from the adopted resolutions, party bodies and organizations will have to deduce and work out tasks for their specific conditions. That will be the main subject of the annual membership meetings and district and regional conferences. To ensure the strategic line on increasing the effectiveness and quality of all work it is necessary to further deepen the party's leading role in the economy and to guide communists toward committed and dedicated everyday work.

In the activity of party organizations we will have to apply even more consistently the right of control and regularly review how the economic management approaches elaboration and fulfillment of party resolutions, how it deals with problems and eliminates shortcomings. Party bodies and organizations must support those who uncompromisingly assert the fulfillment of tasks, high effectiveness, consolidation of discipline and respect for all-social interest. They must lead the struggle against all anti-social manifestations, against slovenly work and scheming, and consistently see to it that the appropriate conclusions are drawn against the perpetrators of such abuses.

The fulfillment of the future tasks also requires higher activity of communists in social organizations, trade unions, in the Union of Youth and in the Union of Women. That is necessary in order to assert socialist democracy, to intensify the participation of working people in administration and management. The trade union movement in particular will have to contribute even more effectively to fulfilling the central tasks by developing the working people's initiative, socialist competition, combined pledges and progressive methods of work. Parallel with that one has to devote proper attention to improving working conditions, work safety, health protection, housing, to social and cultural needs, to factory canteens, recreation and other issues connected with the creation of faovrable conditions for people's lives and work. This requires developing close and fruitful cooperation betweens economic management and trade unions. In this respect one has to express appreciation for cooperation between the SSR Government and the Slovak Trade Union Council, which adopted a common set of measures aimed at ensuring the tasks of the state national economic plan this year, and which proceed in a similar vein in the coming year. Such cooperation must find a corresponding response among the lower levels of economic management and appropriate trade union bodies also. However, it is necessary to rid this cooperation of elements of formalism, discuss the questions less and do more.

The selection, training and placing of cadres, especially in leading functions, must correspond to the increasing complexity of tasks in party work. We will have to apply stricter criteria in the comprehensive assessment of the nomenklatura cadres, which is currently underway. In cadre work, next to applying the principle of general stability, we must above all proceed from the manner in which people are fulfilling their tasks. Leading posts can be held successfully only by people who have the sense for what is new, people who display the necessary decisiveness and personal courage when asserting social interests, people who are willing to take a healthy measure of risk, who are capable of leading and cementing collectives and who have natural authority. In no case should we hesitate to replace leading workers who are not up to their tasks, who do not acquit themselves well in their present posts, and who do not display enough will to grapple with new tasks. As Comrade Husak emphasized, problems that have come to fruition in this respect must be resolved not only with a feeling for people, but, above all, with a feeling and responsibility toward the interests of society.

The future of the cadre policy requires steadily and organically augmenting the cadre formations with new, younger workers [pracovnici], who have demonstrated their affinity for socialism, their patriotism and international feeling, and their abilities in their previous work.

We will have to increase the effectiveness of ideological work on party members in the first place, but also on the broad strata of the working people, because communist conviction is an important factor in our social progress. Life proves to us day after day that the relationship of people toward the elementary values of socialism is also the basis for a consistent fulfillment of duties at the workplace, of the determination to defend these values against the attacks of class enemies, and of the will to continue developing them with respect to new conditions and tasks.

Through good, informal and life-oriented ideoeducational work we must achieve our working people's comprehension of what we pursue in the current period, comprehension that what the party does, what it strives for, it does in their innermost interest. Therefore, we place great demands also on economic propaganda and agitation in the press, radio and television, in enterprises, plants and at workplaces. When we express appreciation for the work done to date by the mass information media and propaganda, particularly by the PRAVDA Editorial Board, we must add that we cannot relax this course, that we must continue increasing its purposefulness and effectiveness.

The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session underscored the need for more effective ideological and mass political work connected with the resolution of economic development. Today, when we are entering the period of new, more demanding tasks, we must keep in mind that the focal point of ideological work--as Comrade Bilak stressed at this session--is to comprehensively contribute to a successful struggle for the realization of the strategic line of the party's economic policy, and to transform comprehension into conviction, into involved, creative deeds.

Esteemed comrades, in the upcoming period of preparation for the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress, in the period of high political and work activity, let us exert all our energy, let us demonstrate our will and determination so that with a good fulfillment of the tasks of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and with successful entry into the coming year we can welcome the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. Thus at these congresses we can draw up the list of achieved results and adopt the draft of a program which will mean the further development of Slovakia and our entire Czechoslovak socialist fatherland. If we do that, we will at the same time most convincingly greet the important anniversary in the life of our party and in the modern history of our nations--the approaching 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's founding.

JINDRICH POLEDNIK ATTENDS UNVEILING CEREMONY IN HUMPOLEC

LD290432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Summary] A memorial to the late Czechoslovak President Antonin Zapotocky was unveiled in Humpolec today. "The significance of Antonin Zapotocky's work in our workers' movement was recalled and reviewed at today's rally on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of nationalization and the culmination of celebrations of the 800th anniversary of Humpolec by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who took part in the ceremonial act as a leader of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, along with other representatives of the political, public and cultural life of the region, district and the town. Jindrich Polednik stressed that Humpolec has the full right to connect the rich revolutionary activity of their ancestors, and also their current self-sacrificing effort at the construction of socialism, with the personality of Antonin Zapotocky. He recalled Antonin Zapotocky's words that every success brings a new duty and pledges us to consistently fulfill the tasks which we had pledged to fulfill. And this is very true today, when we strive for further development of our socialist society."

AMENDED CITIZENS REGISTRATION LAW REPORTED

AU281517 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Eduard Ivancik article: "In a Uniform and Precise Way; The Amended Law on Reporting Citizens' Residence Will Also Contribute Toward Consolidating Public Order"]

[Excerpts] For various reasons, a modern society like ours undoubtedly cannot do without a perfect knowledge of the citizens' residence [pobytu] and its changes. Only precise knowledge of this kind creates the best possible conditions for a proper registration of citizens, which enables state bodies and organizations, but also the citizens themselves, to correctly carry out various activities necessary for the functioning of the socio-political mechanism without any breakdowns.

The demand that the registered data correspond to the true state of affairs is not only declared by the socialist state, but also ensured. The state creates conditions for the activity, and particularly for the decisions, of state bodies based on completely precise and reliable data; this is also the decisive condition of the bodies' economic and operative proceedings. In order to achieve such a state of affairs, the state sets the citizens the duty of reporting to appropriate bodies the place, the beginning and end of a permanent residence and, in limited instances, also the extent of a temporary one.

And it is exactly the creation of the best possible conditions--material, organizational, cadre, but also legal--for activity connected with the reporting of citizens' residence and keeping registration files that is the aim of the complete amendment of Law No 52 of 1949 and of later legal regulations linked with it. The new Federal Assembly law will eliminate several shortcomings which weakened the effectiveness of the existing legal amendment, and thus it will contribute more effectively toward consolidating public order. It will simultaneously enable the implementation of other measures, particularly the utilization of computer technology and the foundation of a central citizens' register. Its purpose is to adjust the residence of Czechoslovak state citizens on the territory of our fatherland and their registration, which would alleviate the activity of state bodies--that means particularly of national committees and of the educational, medical care and other institutions--within the fulfillment of their tasks. Simultaneously it will enable the citizens to make use of the precise registration of residence also for their own needs.

What is the purpose of all this? The answer is simple: To make it impossible for various antisocial elements to report permanent residence in nonresidential buildings, or buildings which do not even exist. In fact, past practice made such a course possible for irresponsible individuals--particularly in large cities, where the reported data was not checked. Every citizen must report permanent residence, and only at one place at any time, and inside of 3 days after taking up residence at the latest. At the same time he must present not only his identity card, but also a document proving his right to use the apartment or other living quarters, or else a written confirmation of the provider of accommodation (hotel, recreation house, private apartment or other living quarters). The same applies for the conclusion of residence, when a citizen is duty bound to present his identity card. The tightened-up regime in registering residence will not burden honest citizens. They surely have the necessary document justifying their use of the apartment, so that they need not go to the national committee or the security corps anymore frequently than heretofore. Even the written confirmation of the provider of accomodation will not require any great administration. It is envisaged that the registration form will contain a special space for this confirmation and that the provider of accommodation will merely have to sign there. The citizen is also duty bound to report, within 3 days at the latest after taking up residence, the place, beginning and assumed length of a temporary stay that could last more than 30 days.

It is the basic duty of the providers of accommodation to see to it that every accommodated citizen report his residence, and to convince themselves whether such a citizen's identity card has an appropriate entry by the registering office or a written confirmation that he had reported residence. In case of failure to comply with this, the providers of accommodation must announce without delay to the national committee or the formation of the national security corps that they had failed to do their duty.

The persons running accommodation facilities have yet another special duty--to keep books of accommodated persons and to enter there all citizens immediately on accommodating them, according to the entries in the identity card or else in the travelling document of the person accommodated; and this also applies to instances when a person is accommodated for only part of the day. Thus it is not a case of changing the name, but of emphasizing the new function and purpose of the book of accommodated persons.

BRIEFS

COAL SHORTAGES REPORTED--Despite the fact that the deliveries of graded coal for the population in the Czech lands have "somewhat" improved, households' supplies "have not been quite resolved," because the coal extraction plan is not being fulfilled. There is also a shortage of brown coal briquets. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

FALL FIELD CHORES--Potatoes in the CSSR still remain to be gathered from less than 4 percent of the planted area; winter wheat has still to be sown on 15 percent of the planned area; sugar beets remain to be gathered from 70,000 hectares; corn for grain from 13,000 hectares; and 84,300 hectares of land still have to be plowed. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 27 Oct 80 p 1 AU[

WINTER CROP SOWING--Although the agrotechnical deadline has already passed, the sowing of winter crops in the East Slovak Region has been completed only by 57 percent thus far. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON TRAVEL RESTRICTION WITH POLAND

ADN Announcement

LD281832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 28 Oct 80

["Announcement About Travel Between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN)--On the proposal of the GDR, the GDR and the Polish People's Republic have agreed to introduce temporary changes in private travel, with effect from 30 October 1980, within the framework of travel between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic without passports or visas.

For private journeys to the Polish People's Republic, GDR citizens will receive a confirmation of their journey, following the submission of an invitation by their host in the Polish People's Republic, which must be submitted to the GDR border organs when leaving and entering the GDR. This confirmation will be issued by the relevant offices of the German People's Police--passport and registration section--for citizens of the GDR.

Citizens of the Polish People's Republic require for private travel a confirmed invitation entitling them to cross the borders and stay in the GDR. This confirmed invitation will be issued to citizens of the GDR, foreigners or stateless persons with permanent residence in the GDR for their guests from the Polish People's Republic by the offices of the German People's Police--passport and registration section--applicable for their domicile.

This arrangement temporarily alters the present valid procedures for private travel on submission of a personal identification document.

For citizens of the Polish People's Republic working in the GDR and for members of their families, a proof of employment issued by the relevant enterprise entitles them to cross the border.

Organized tourism, holiday exchanges, travels organized by social institutions, as well as travel by sportsmen, will continue according to existing agreements. Information about travel to the Polish People's Republic will be issued by the offices of the German People's Police--passport and registration section--as well as branches of the GDR travel bureau. Existing agreements on the minimum exchange of M30 per day for private journeys will continue.

Further Comment

LD282122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1940 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN)--GDR radio and television tonight relayed a commentary on the temporary changes in private travel between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. The commentary has the following text:

It is manifest from the statement on personal travel between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic that on the proposal by the GDR, the GDR and the Polish People's Republic have agreed to bring into force, with effect from 30 October 1980, temporary changes in private travel between both friendly states.

As is known, an agreement on travel without passports or visas was concluded between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic in 1971, an important step toward the strengthening and expansion of the relations between both neighboring socialist fraternal states, for the friendly meeting of their citizens. Millions of people of both countries have, since then, got to know the neighboring country and many links have been forged between enterprise collectives and families. Mutual tourism reached a volume as never before. The 1971 agreement has thus contributed in a high degree to the deepening of relations between both socialist fraternal states.

However, the bases for the provisions hitherto of private travel have changed. It is thus necessary to carry out private travel temporarily in a changed form. The stipulations made on private travel naturally result in restrictions for the citizens of both countries. However, they are necessary. The manner of their implementation corresponds with the interests of the GDR and People's Poland. The measures are temporary, and were decided upon in the spirit of good cooperation which points far into the future.

The additional deliveries of goods for People's Poland agreed on in recent weeks between the governments of both countries are an expression of our active solidarity with the endeavors to stabilize the situation in People's Poland, toward the strengthening of the socialist workers' and peasants' power. The lifting of the temporary changes in travel without passports and visas between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic will also depend on progress on this path.

The Polish communists, with whom we are linked in a long and proven fighting community--all Polish patriots--can count on the unlimited support of the GDR in the solving of the current complicated problem, in the strengthening of socialism.

FRG CALL FOR MEDIA TO 'INTERFERE' IN GDR AFFAIRS SCORED

DW281405 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1852 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Kuehn, president of the All-German Institute financed by the so-called Intra-German Ministry, yesterday called for an intensification of interference in the GDR's internal affairs by the FRG media. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk he propagandized what he called the intensification of radio and television reporting on inter-German issues. Kuehn said that for the purpose of intensifying attempts to interfere against the GDR, the media should utilize this chance and concern themselves more with the people in the GDR. Kuehn thereby verified reports on plans by the FRG television services ARD and ZDF to step up ideological warfare against the GDR, which is at odds with the normalization of relations and with detente.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES WEST BERLIN MAYOR

AU281154 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Oct 80 p 1

["GDR Sharply Rejects Stobbe's Interference and Baiting: Statement by a GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 23 October 1980 West Berlin Mayor Stobbe and the West Berlin Chamber of Deputies made statements in which nationalist incitement is being fomented and slanderous attacks are being aimed at the GDR. These cannot but be assessed as a massive interference in the internal affairs of the GDR and other socialist affairs.

As a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out, the GDR rejects this action with all due seriousness. It must be regarded as a blatant relapse into the cold war style.

As the spokesman went on to say, such statements seriously violate the concluded agreements and accords which proceed from the existing political-territorial realities and from the principle of strict respect for the legitimate rights and interests of the involved parties.

It is obvious that the recent appearances of leading West Berlin representatives are only apt to endanger the maintenance of a calm situation in the area concerned and to burden relations. The GDR reserves for itself the right to draw the required conclusions from this situation. The West Berlin Senat bears the responsibility for this.

SECURITY AUTHORITIES DETAIN FRG AGENT

AU281532 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 20 October 1980 GDR security organs apprehended red-handed FRG citizen Friedrich Ebbinghaus, an agent of the secret service-controlled criminal Lampl gang, and detained him. According to his orders the agent had turned off the transit route to carry out his subversive acts in abuse of the transit route. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Mercedes automobile with license plate HH-KN 983 used for the crime was impounded.

SINDERMANN, FISCHER MEET WITH JAPANESE DIET OFFICIAL

LD282310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN)--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received on Tuesday the chairman of the Japanese parliamentary friendship group from the Japanese Diet, Dr Naosugu Nabeshima. The Japanese guest is in the GDR to receive an honorary degree. Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the good relations between the parliaments of both states which find their expression in a consistent cooperation. Both sides favored the continuation of this development.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer also had a meeting with Dr Naosugu Nabeshima on Tuesday. Both sides agreed that the consistent shaping of the cooperation between both states was an important contribution toward the strengthening of detente and peace.

UN DELEGATE ON 'PEACEFUL' SOLUTION TO IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

AU281043 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Oct 80 p 1

["GDR: Dangerous Imperialist Maneuvers in Gulf Region: A Peaceful Settlement Between Iran and Iraq Advocated at UN"]

[Text] New York (ADN)--The GDR advocates a settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict acceptable to both sides on the basis of the UN Charter. This was stated by Peter Florin, GDR deputy foreign minister and permanent representative to the United Nations, on Thursday at the session of the UN Security Council about the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The GDR welcomes the decision of the coordination office of the nonaligned states movement to set up a committee which is to initiate a peaceful settlement of the armed conflict. The GDR representative voiced his concern that the conflict could be exploited by imperialist forces for selfish and dangerous objectives. At the same time that the Security Council, the UN secretary general and several UN member states are striving to open the doors for negotiations, imperialist forces are attempting to create established facts that conflict with the interests of the people of the region.

Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa stated at the UN Security Council session, which was chaired by Soviet UN Chief Delegate Oleg Troyanovskiy, that the ad hoc committee to be formed upon the proposal of the coordination committee of the nonaligned states should "build a bridge of good will and trust between the governments of Iran and Iraq." Both sides had voiced their approval in principles, he said. Bangladesh and Mexico also came out for a peaceful settlement. The United States, Norway, Iran and Iraq also made statements at the deliberations.

HONECKER ADDRESSES ANTI-IMPERIALISM CONFERENCE RECEPTION

LD242156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a reception for members of the international theoretical conference "The Joint Struggle of the Working Movement and the National-Liberation Movement Against Imperialism and for Social Progress", in Berlin 24 October]

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN)--Dear comrades; esteemed friends: On behalf of the Central Commitee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany I most cordially welcome you.

It has been a great honor for our party to have been host of the international theoretical conference on the joint struggle of the working movement and the national-liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress. You, the representatives of parties, organizations and movements from socialist states, from countries which have shaken off the colonial yoke, from countries still fighting for their national independence, as well as from capitalist strongholds, have actively helped shape this conference, thus contributing to its success. For this I personally, and on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, would like to thank you sincerely.

The conference which has ended today was in our view very useful. It served the exchange of many experiences, gathered at the various fronts of our joint action. In your contributions you have expressed your great concern about imperialism's aggressive policy, which has not given up its objective to subjugate the peoples to its interests. In all parts of the world--and for this our conference was the eloquent expression--the willingness to fight against imperialism, for national and social liberation, is growing. More and more people and political forces are joining the anti-imperialist fight which is expanding and which is growing more diverse in its forms and methods.

The recognition, again and again emphasized in the discussion, that the peoples' social progress is inseparably tied to the fight for peace, seems to me especially important. With your reports and militant experiences you have confirmed this truth: the capitalist system of exploiting man through man is at the same time the system of exterminating man through man. Imperialism is the main enemy of social progress, of all mankind on our globe.

Dear comrades, esteemed friends, the communists and the whole people of our country are presently preparing for the 10th SED Party Congress. At it we shall discuss and resolve the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR and the continuation of our proven international policy. In preparing the party congress, we shall also make use of the valuable information and advice, won in hard work and battle, and of the experiences sealed with the blood of the peoples, which you have conveyed to us at this conference.

This international meeting of revolutionary forces will be an incentive for us to overall strengthen our socialist German Democratic Republic and actively help create the most favorable international conditions for the joint fight for peace, democracy, national liberation and social progress.

Please be assured that we shall also in the future practice active solidarity with all those fighting against the arms madness and the peace-endangering policy of aggression by imperialism and reaction, against neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, against exploitation, dependency and inequality, against the practices of international monopolies, against hunger, underdevelopment, and illiteracy. Our power--and this was underlined by the course this conference took--lies in this unity.

Let us raise our glasses to peace and the happiness of all peoples, the collaboration of the workers movement and the national liberation movement against imperialism, for social progress.

Good health, dear comrades and friends.

Axen Closing Remarks

LD242232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin 24 Oct (ADN)--The international theoretical conference held a final session on Friday afternoon at the GDR People's Chamber. The session was chaired by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The session accepted the reports on the discussion in the three sections.

Prof Otto Reinhold, chairman of section one and member of the SED Central Committee, said that the very democratic discussion on the subject "The Connection Between the Fight for Peace and Socialism and the Fight for National Independence, Against Imperialism" had been attended by 62 conference members. There was general agreement that the conference had been very useful, necessary and timely. "The affirmation for cooperation and the willingness for the joint fight against the main enemy of the peoples--imperialism--determined the contents of all contributions made," the section chairman emphasized. The safeguarding of peace as mankind's vital task was at the center, since imperialism with its adventurous war policy was threatening the bases of the whole of mankind.

In view of the counteroffensive by the aggressive circles of imperialism and its allies, the need was emphasized to decisively continue and increase the anti-imperialist fight, above all the fight for arms limitation and disarmament, as well as against the imperialist policy of confrontation.

"There was agreement that imperialism alone was to blame and responsible for the course of confrontation and the danger of war," Prof Otto Reinhold emphasized. In numerous speeches NATO's long-term arms program, the NATO missile decision at Brussels and the new nuclear strategy of U.S. imperialism was especially condemned.

It was made clear that apart from U.S. imperialism, FRG imperialism was playing a special role. Its expansionist endeavors found expression at present inter alia in its hegemonistic strivings vis-a-vis other imperialist states, in the support for the nuclear arms race and its own increased armament, in its open and covert revanchism toward the GDR and other socialist countries, and in particular neocolonialism.

A large number of speakers supported the view expounded by the representative from Afghanistan concerning the significance of the popular revolution in Afghanistan and the need for internationalist aid by the Soviet Union. They advocated a political solution of the problems on the basis of the Afghan Government's constructive proposals, the section chairman said. The representatives of four delegations expressed reservations on this question.

Many speakers said that in view of the attempts by imperialism of interfering in a counterrevolutionary fashion in the affairs of other peoples, the world's progressive forces were forced to defend their independence, their right to self-determination and social progress by all means, including military.

A large number of speakers, in particular from Asia, Africa and Latin America, commented on the foreign policy course of the present Chinese leadership, the chairman of section one continued: On the basis of the concrete experiences of their peoples and countries, it is made clear that Beijing's foreign policy course, characterized by the attempts to create a bloc with imperialism's main forces, is helping imperialism to pursue its course of confrontation with detente and social progress.

Prof Helmut Koziolek, chairman of section two, and candidate of the SED Central Committee, said that in the frank and large-scale discussion on the subject "The Fight Against Neocolonialism, for the Democratic Shaping of International Economic Relations" 63 members had taken the floor. Irrespective of the number and the thematic range as well as the differing accents put on the discussion, agreement was reached that, following the collapse of the imperialist colonial system, questions of economic development and independence are increasingly becoming the main area of national and international strife.

The discussion confirmed the awareness that national independence without the social liberation of the peoples from capitalist exploitation was not possible. Prof Koziolek said, "It was emphasized that the process of social and economic changes is a process of revolutionary campaigns by the masses under the leadership of revolutionary parties."

It was also shown that the exploitation and pillaging of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America by neocolonialism had today taken on gigantic dimensions. Prof Koziolek said that in particular the activity of the international oil monopolies was condemned and that the forms of "collective neocolonialism" as part of the imperialist strategy was denounced. A number of delegations dealt very intensively with neocolonialist concepts, in particular, with the north-south report of the commission led by Willy Brandt, which, as is known, was produced on behalf of the president of the World Bank, McNamara.

"The international monopolies are the main beneficiaries and whips of the arms race," the section chairman emphasized as an important finding of the discussion. "In order to implement their strategic interests, to achieve high profits, to secure lucrative investments and raw material sources, they are urging their governments to pursue an expansive and aggressive foreign policy."

In conclusion Prof Koziolek noted that the exchange of opinion had shown that new international economic relations cannot simply be the result of negotiations but have to be achieved gradually throughout the fight of the peoples in a broad alliance.

Prof Johanna Toepfer, section leader and member of the SED Central Committee, said in her report that 66 speakers took part in the discussion of section three on "Experiences and Problems of the Fight for National and Social Liberation." It was made clear that the fight of the peoples for their national and social liberation was inseparably connected with the basic question of today, safeguarding peace and ending the arms race.

"The discussion was in effect a clear indictment" of imperialism and its disgraceful crimes against the peoples," Prof Johanna Toepfer said. Several speakers unmasked the danger in the recipes and models to be adopted following the achievement of political independence, such as the so-called class harmony and the so-called third way, advocated by imperialism and its ideologists. "The need was underlined of continuing the debate on antisocialist and anti-Soviet concepts."

It was unanimously affirmed in the discussion that the fight for far-reaching socioeconomic changes following independence is very important, the section chairman reported. In this connection it was emphasized that tasks still to be solved include the creation of a new and democratic popular power, the formation of a vanguard party, the gradual and continuous improvement in the material-social as well as intellectual-cultural situation of the working masses, the protection of the revolutionary development against attacks by the external and internal counterrevolution as well as the dissemination of revolutionary theory.

The experiences of the peoples who, in Latin America, Asia and Africa, had started on the path toward socialism was especially noted in the discussion, the section chairman emphasized. "These countries are setting an example of how, by building socialism, the national and social interests of the country are being implemented."

Next Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, made the following final remarks: "With the reports by the chairmen of the three sections the international theoretical conference of the representatives of the three great revolutionary main currents of our time is ending in Berlin," he said. "Altogether the conference was addressed by 195 comrades. Every member who wanted to speak was given the opportunity to do so."

"In conclusion, please allow me to make a number of points. In conformity with the character of our conference this cannot and will not be the final word but the reply to the obvious questions: What is the significance of this conference? What has it achieved?"

"I believe one could summarize this in three points: First and above all, the fact must be underlined that this international theoretical conference in Berlin, which has been attended by 116 parties and organizations of the worldwide anti-imperialist movement, has been the biggest and broadest of its kind in the history of the revolutionary movement." This is true both with regard to the number of parties, organizations, states and peoples represented here as well as the range of the conference in political, social and ideological terms. "This fact alone gives our conference its lofty place, it imprint and its effect. The meeting and course of such a broad conference exemplifies the most important characteristic of the anti-imperialist forces in the world: namely their increasing striving for understanding, unity-in-solidarity and for joint action for the common objectives and against the common enemy. The imperialists and their agencies do not tire of claiming that disunity and differences are the determining factors affecting the liberation forces of today."

"There exists wishful thinking but also sometimes well organized campaigns to divide, which we do not underestimate," Hermann Axen emphasized. "However, many facts in the world--the advance of the cause of peace, the national and social liberation as well as this international theoretical conference--prove the opposite. Representatives of the progressive forces in the world in numbers and range never before gathered have unanimously affirmed the need for understanding and joint action."

"For 5 days we have held, in an atmosphere of mutual regard and mutual understanding, a rich, comradely, democratic debate, discussion of equal campaigners."

"Irrespective of the multiplicity of views on individual questions--which is natural--the increasing political and ideological agreement, the will for unity are the dominant features of our conference and our movement."

The importance of this great international meeting is derived from its timing. "All delegations have said that the present period is characterised by progress in the fight of the peoples for peace and freedom, and in the dialectical context, by fierce counter-attacks by imperialism and by its transition to the policy of confrontation. The forces of exploitation, oppression and war are trying to halt and reverse the historic changes by various attacks: with the attempt to pressure and boycott the socialist and nationally liberated states, with incitement and slander against all ideas and all human progress. They are also attempting to undermine the natural working together of the three main revolutionary currents of our time. However, our conference is furnishing convincing proof: The anti-imperialist movement has gained not only in breadth but also in influence and political experience, in cohesion. It is the practice of battle, the experiences of all parties and movements themselves which sharpen the vision for the worldwide coordination of the battles led by us under varying conditions, in different ways and with different methods."

"The conference shows that our power and ability to jointly solve bigger tasks have grown; this we can say without boasting. This we emphasize in view of the need to use better our great common power in order to resolutely defend world peace in an international situation made much worse by imperialism, and to promote the liberation of mankind," the speaker underlined.

"Finally, I believe I can say on behalf of everybody: This conference has been a great learning experience for all of us.

The very fact of holding this conference corresponds to the deep democratic traditions of the revolutionary movement. In its content it offers extraordinarily rich, valuable material, important new facts, analyses and conclusions--a great political and theoretical treasure of experiences." To this all the delegations have made their contributions. "For this I should like to express to you, dear friends and comrades, on behalf of the organizers of this conference, our deep thanks."

"In this connection may I inform you of the intention of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to publish in one volume all the contributions made at this conference, namely all the speeches, in various languages. We should like to publish the contributions made by the delegations."

This great exchange of experiences and opinions gave a great deal to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. "We shall endeavor to familiarize our party and people with the valuable proceedings of this conference. And I am sure that you, too, will proceed in this way, briefing your parties, organizations and countries on the proceedings and the successful conclusion. We are all agreed that we have not had a noncommittal exchange of opinion but that we, in the revolutionary spirit, are always using political and theoretical findings as a guideline for action in our great common objectives."

"At this meeting many kind words were addressed to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, to the working class and the whole people of the German Democratic Republic--appreciative words for solidarity exercised. This is a great honor, a great joy for us. We thank you wholeheartedly," Hermann Axen said. "Please allow me to recall the words which our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, expressed on questions of solidarity: The GDR practices solidarity since it itself has received and continues to receive solidarity. It was no accident that in his opening address Comrade Honecker referred to the impending 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. That turning point in history also led to the turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe which took place 31 years ago with the founding of the socialist German Democratic Republic. We received solidarity from the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union, who liberated our people from fascism and extended to us fraternal protection and support. We have taken advantage of this historic opportunity, armed with the ideas of Lenin, we have led to victory the socialist revolution in the country of the birth of Marx and Engels."

"We are receiving and have received solidarity from the fraternal socialist countries, and we should like to thank you, dear friends and campaigners from the capitalist countries, from the countries liberated from colonialism, for the solidarity which has helped us to break through the politico-diplomatic and economic blockade organized against the GDR by world imperialism for decades. We believe: By practicing solidarity, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German Democratic Republic meet their internationalist duty toward their class brothers and all peoples fighting for freedom and progress. The ideas and actions of international solidarity are of incalculable value for us in forming new socialist men whose consciousness is permeated by the ideas of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. You may be assured that our party, our people, our state, will continue to uphold the banner of international solidarity."

"On behalf of the party Central Committee, its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, I would ask you to convey to your parties, organizations and their leaders, to your peoples, our cordial and fraternal greetings." Hermann Axen thanked all those who had contributed toward the success of the conference. Following his words "I thus declare our international theoretical conference closed," the conference members rose to their feet and applauded enthusiastically.

VERESS CONCLUDES FOREIGN TRADE TALKS IN BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

AU271442 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, concluded his talks in Belgium and Luxembourg on Friday. In Brussels, he reviewed the development of barter trade between Hungary and the Belgian-Luxembourg union with his host, Robert Urbain, Belgian minister of foreign trade. They concluded that the previous dynamic development had been replaced by stagnation this year and agreed that intensified efforts are needed to ensure further development. They agreed on trade-boosting measures and methods that would promote this. In Luxembourg, Peter Veress met with Deputy Prime Minister Gaston Thorn, who is, at the same time, head of the foreign affairs and foreign commerce portfolios. They reviewed the present position and foreseeable trends of the world economy at their talks.

Peter Veress returned to Budapest on Friday.

BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT, TALKS WITH PUJA

LD281150 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 28 Oct (MTI)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who is currently on an official visit to Hungary, placed a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes' Monument at the Heroes' Square in Budapest on Tuesday morning.

Following this he began official talks at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry with his host, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Official Talks

LD282308 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 28 Oct (MTI)--As already reported earlier, the official talks between visiting British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and his host Frigyes Puja started in Budapest on Tuesday.

At the cordial talks the sides paid special attention to issues of the international life, especially to the interrelation of the European situation, (?defense) and disarmament. They discussed especially the preparations of the forthcoming Madrid meeting, the importance of that forum which could play an important part in the continuation of detente and in increasing mutual trust.

Underlining some open possibilities to boosting bilateral economic cooperation, (?the two ministers viewed) Hungarian-British relations.

MSZMP'S HAVASI DEPARTS ON VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD290048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, member of the party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has left for Sofia. He was invited for a visit by the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

TU OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR BERLIN CONFERENCE

LD271920 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Oct (MTI)--Headed by Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of the CCTU, a delegation left for Berlin on Monday to attend the conference of the secretaries and department heads dealing with questions of economy of the trade union centres of the socialist countries.

VIENNA DIE PRESSE INTERVIEWS MSZMP IDEOLOGIST ACZEL

AU271943 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 27 October carries on page 3 a 1,500 word Paul Lendvai report on a "5-hour interview" he was granted by MSZMP Politburo member and Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel in Budapest, no date given, on the "Hungarian model," the "secret of the stability of the Kadar era." According to the newspaper, Aczel rejects the term "Hungarian model" and prefers the term "Hungarian method" or, even more cautiously, he speaks of a "Hungarian reply to Hungarian reality," of the Hungarians' attempt to "adjust the generally avoid laws of socialist construction to national peculiarities." He says: "We must not regard the people as a guinea pig." "History has taught us that a policy focused on common interests rather than on separating differences, and the resulting tolerance, are beneficial to our cause."

"Aczel, who has known Kadar from the workers movement for about four decades, calls it a 'historical piece of luck' that Hungary has found a leader who, in addition to his good personal qualities, possesses the most important ability to learn from history, to recognize the requirements of reality and long-term prospects. It is Kadar's basic principle that it is impossible to make politics without the people.

"Despite his repeatedly stressed and probably incontestable loyalty to Moscow, Aczel speaks frankly and self-assuredly even about ticklish problems. The conversation revolves again and again around the 'biggest social problem,' namely, the proper ratio between a performance-oriented income policy and the requirements of social security and equality. The key to the final solution has not yet been found, and Aczel stresses that the Hungarian leadership is following the example of Lenin who sought a new Marxist answer to every question rather than being satisfied with quotations from Marx.

"Without directly mentioning Poland, the Politburo member, who has lived in the same three-room apartment on Balzac Road since 1957, states that there is no feat of the development of a 'red bourgeoisie,' of a 'stratum of mandarins who, separated from the people, are only thinking of their own interests,' although there have been some isolated cases of misusing power."

The income of a minister, 14,000 forints, is about twice that which a skilled worker earns, according to Aczel. He says that "what Hungary needs is not any new opposition parties or oppositional press, but 'really functioning social interest representations.'" "Again and again the lessons from the past are referred to, and in this context the 'independent activity of the trade unions' is mentioned, as well as the good cooperation of the mass movements with the churches."

Aczel claims that there is "not a single really talented writer in Hungary who is hampered in his development for political reasons." "There is no persecution of persons holding different views, he says, but there is a ban on incitement; persons who are sent to jail for violating that ban cannot claim to be 'political prisoners.'" He attributes the calm and well-balanced atmosphere in Hungary to a feeling of security, the absence of any fear regarding the future or fear of unemployment, the growing opportunities for codetermination, to the satisfaction of cultural needs and the opportunities for individual development.

In conclusion, Lendvai quotes a recent Kadar statement in parliament that "no hardening of policy is to be expected," and adds: "The talk with Aczel, too, gives the impression of continued adherence to the policy of cautious reforms.

BIBLE STUDIES INTRODUCED IN SCHOOL CURRICULUM

LD271524 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Starting with the current academic year, the Bible is once again part of the school curriculum. The new subject and the book prepared for it has had a good reception from teachers and pupils alike.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST PRESS AGENCIES' CONFERENCE--The heads of socialist countries' news, press and photographic agencies held a conference from 14 to 16 October in Balatonaliga. The delegations represented 17 news, press and photographic agencies of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cambodia, Cuba, Laos, Poland, Mongolia, the GDR, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Hungary. Results of cooperation were reviewed. Topical tasks of the agencies in the ideological struggle were coordinated and tasks related to the efficiency and development of information and propaganda work were discussed at the conference. MTI renewed its cooperation agreement with TASS, APN and the Polish INTERPRESS, and concluded a cooperation agreement with the Bulgarian Sofia press. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

MINISTER SOLTESZ TO USSR--A delegation led by Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, traveled to the Soviet Union on Saturday. The delegation will participate in the events of the Hungarian Economic Days in Georgia, which will begin in Tbilisi on Monday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Oct 80 p 21 AU]

CSSR OFFICIAL--Premysl Tomasek, first deputy to the federal minister of labor and social affairs of the CSSR, who has had talks on topical aspects of the two countries' labor affairs with Albert Racz, secretary of state for labor affairs, has departed from Budapest. He was received by Labor Minister Ferenc Trethon during his visit. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Oct 80 p 8 AU]

MINISTER SCHULTHEISZ IN LONDON--At the invitation of his British partner, Minister of Health Emil Schultheisz traveled to London on Sunday heading a delegation. The first 2-year workplan of the Hungarian-British health cooperation agreement will be signed during his visit. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Oct 80 p 8 AU]

CONSTRUCTION TALKS WITH SWEDEN--The talks on Hungarian-Swedish cooperation in construction, at which the delegations were headed by Minister of Construction and Urban Development Kalman Abraham, and Minister of Housing Birgit Friggebo respectively, were concluded with the signing of a memorandum on Wednesday. It was established that cooperation between the two countries' construction organizations and institutes are developing in keeping with both countries' interests. It is regarded as necessary to develop mutually beneficial joint economic ventures and to explore and exploit possibilities for acting jointly on third markets. The Swedish delegation departed from Budapest on Wednesday. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

MPLA ACTIVITISTS' DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party led by Alexandre Kizomba, head of the subsection of the Central Committee's department of economic development and planning, paid a visit to our country from 18 to 23 October. The Angolan party-worker delegation studied party direction of domestic trade activity and the operation of state and cooperative trade organs. The delegation, which was received by Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's economic policy department, had talks with leading officials of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the National Federation of Cooperatives, and visited Fejer County. The party-worker delegation departed Budapest on Thursday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Oct 80 p 4 AU]

PINKOWSKI INVITES SOLIDARITY ENVOYS FOR TALKS IN WARSAW

Government Spokesman Statement

LD281936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] A government spokesman says that on 27 October the Presidium of the national Coordinating Commission of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity in Gdansk proposed to Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, that a meeting be held to discuss the activity of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity. The premier accepted the proposal and invited representatives of the Solidarity trade union to come to Warsaw at a time convenient to them.

The premier stressed that talks should be held in conditions which would promote objectivity and agreement.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski left for Gdansk today to meet the representatives of the national Coordinating Commission of the Solidarity union and to discuss issues connected with the premier's reply.

In this connection it must be stressed that the implementation of agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie are treated by the government with greatest attention and implemented by it earnestly and consistently. At the same time the government expects the newly founded trade unions, while carrying out their statutory obligations, to help in creating a climate which would assist the economic and social life to function normally. Bearing this in mind the premier gave a positive answer to the request of the national Coordinating Commission of the Solidarity union to hold a joint meeting and continues to await its representatives in the expectation that the talks will make a useful contribution toward widening the area of agreement and cooperation.

TANJUG on Jagielski in Gdansk

LD282104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1842 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--Polish Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today arrived in Gdansk and immediately began talks in Lenin Shipyard with members of the Coordinating Commission of the new, independent and self-management Solidarity trade unions. In the talks begun this afternoon the trade unions commission is headed by Lech Walesa.

After nearly 2 months Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Lech Walesa met again at the negotiations table in the same shipyard where late in August they sought laboriously, step by step, the way out of the crisis and to the signing of the social agreement.

Jagielski's coming to Gdansk for negotiations observers see as a good sign for overcoming current disagreements in relation to the registration of the Solidarity trade unions at the Warsaw Court. The talks in Gdansk are taking place at the request of the trade unions Coordinating Commission.

DPA Report

LD282016 Hamburg DPA in German 1910 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Gdansk, 28 Oct (DPA)--The Polish vice premier, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, did not visit the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk today for negotiations with the Coordination Committee of the new Solidarity independent trade union. He sent as his emissary the voivodship provincial governor of Gdansk, Jerzy Kolodziejski, to the shipyard.

Kolodziejski invited 10 Solidarity delegates to meet Premier Jozef Pinkowski in Warsaw at 0900 on Friday. After a brief address to the delegates, he told journalists that it was hoped that the talks could take place in an open atmosphere. Surely there were ways of solving the present situation. All points raised by the trade union could be discussed.

Immediately after the governor had made his proposals, the Solidarity Coordination Committee began discussions on whether or not to accept the government's proposals.

Solidarity Acceptance, Demands

NC282059 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 28 Oct (AFP)--The Solidarity independent trade union announced here tonight it has accepted Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski's offer to open negotiations in Warsaw on Friday on the union's demands. The negotiations will have to be concluded in one day, the union said, and in the event of failure a general strike will be called for November 12.

The announcement came after a meeting here this evening between Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Mr Jagielski's arrival followed Solidarity's demand, under threat of strike action, that Mr Pinkowski and Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia come to Gdansk. Mr Jagielski told reporters after his meeting with Mr Walesa that the situation was "too difficult" for Mr Pinkowski to come here.

Mr Walesa himself will lead a 10-man delegation to Warsaw. The invitation to negotiate in the Polish capital was made by Mr Pinkowski this morning.

The revival of worker-government tension stems from action last Friday by the administrative court, which recognised Solidarity's legality but introduced into the union's statutes a reference to the "leading role" of the Communist Party and Poland's alliances, and suppressed two articles on the right to strike.

Earlier today the Solidarity national Coordinating Committee, the Presidium of Solidarity's Gdansk branch, and the union branch of the spearhead of Poland's summer strikes, the Lenin Shipyard, drew up a list of 10 demands to be put to the government.

The demands are:

1) Immediate registration of Solidarity, with no alteration of its statutes.

2) Authorisation for Solidarity to carry on its union activities as if its statutes had been registered in their initial form, without addition of a political statement and without subtracting the right to strike.

3) Immediate reporting in the media, as provided for under the Gdansk agreement that ended the summer strikes, of Solidarity's registration and the fact that the union has rejected alteration of its statutes.

4) Means of printing and publication shall be put at Solidarity's disposal within a week, printing materials sent from abroad to the union but blocked at the Polish frontier shall be cleared, and the union shall be given radio and television spots.

5) Food supplies shall be improved and ration tickets for meat shall be introduced from next January 1.

6) The government shall settle outstanding wage claims within a week.

7) The statutes of the allied independent union Solidarity farmworker shall be registered unaltered.

8) Persons mentioned in point 4 of the Gdansk agreement--dismissed workers, students expelled from university, "political prisoners"--shall be reinstated.

9) Legalisation of the right to strike, in conformity with the Gdansk agreement.

10) Invalidation by the administrative court of the alterations to the Solidarity statutes.

Polish television tonight reported Friday's scheduled meeting, but without mentioning the strike ultimatum addressed to Mr Pinkowski yesterday. It said, quoting a government spokesman, that the Solidarity national Coordinating Committee, which is the union's executive organ, had "proposed" to Mr Pinkowski a meeting to discuss "problems" linked with the union's activities.

Mr Pinkowski had accepted the offer and had stressed that "the talks should be held in conditions favoring an understanding," the television said.

DPA on Debate, Acceptance

LD282138 Hamburg DPA in German 2102 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Gdansk (DPA)--After prolonged discussions at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk today, the representatives of the Solidarity trade union federation said tonight that they were ready to go to Warsaw for talks with Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski on Friday. They decided to call a general strike for 12 November unless agreement was reached on their "minimum demands." It was not defined what these "minimum demands" are. It may be assumed that they are the 11 points put to Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

Trade union leader Lech Walesa and his lawyers cautioned during the debate against threatening a general strike and argued that one could not enter into negotiations by applying such pressure. But they were outvoted by delegates from all parts of the country. The Gdansk trade union organization was particularly tough. When the vote was taken there were three abstentions.

Walesa said after the decision was reached that if there was a general strike, it should be as successful as possible while doing the least harm to the economy.

GDR RESTRICTIONS ON TOURIST TRAVEL REPORTED

LD282106 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP)--On the initiative of the GDR and in accord with the achieved agreement, temporary modifications in tourist traffic between Poland and the GDR will be introduced as of October 20, 1980. Polish citizens setting out on individual trips to the GDR and GDR citizens making similar trips to Poland will be able to cross the Polish-GDR border on the basis of an invitation, confirmed by competent authorities in the country which is the traveller's destination.

For several years, practically all citizens of both states could travel freely to the other country, subject only to some money exchange limitations. The introduced changes do not concern people travelling on business or in transit, members of tourist groups, Poles temporarily employed in the GDR, nor their families.

Walesa Scores Restrictions

LD290452 Hamburg DPA in German 0007 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Summary] Berlin, 29 Oct (DPA)--Polish union leader Lech Walesa last night described the GDR authorities' decision to introduce restrictions on travel between Poland and the GDR as a very bad thing in human terms.

In a telephone conversation from Gdansk with the Berlin paper DER ABEND, Walesa said: "Our citizens even have to have an official invitation now before we can visit friends in the GDR." And he added: "We will try to demand that this decision be reversed." Walesa went on to say that he would raise this matter in his talks with the premier on Friday. He repeated: "If nothing comes of these talks for our union, we will strike on 12 November."

COMMENT ON SOLIDARITY UNION, CONFLICT WITH GOVERNMENT

TRYBUNA LUDU on Principles

AU281858 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Fundamental Principles"]

[Text] The agreements signed last summer in Szczecin, Gdansk, Jastrzebie and other towns not only put an end to a sharp phase of the socialist conflict and became a typical social contract obliging the government and all of us to solve most specific socio-political questions. Those agreements clearly recalled the elementary political principles of our state.

They were no accident. They were a conscious record made at a very difficult moment for all our people, at a moment when the conflict was being solved and when tension reached its culminating point. It is significant that at that moment both representatives of the government and of the striking work forces recognized the necessity to reaffirm those fundamental principles, which determine the socialist character of our state, the socialist road of our country's development and the universal resolution to improve Polish social and economic relations precisely along that road.

That fact confirmed the historical truth universally approved by society, namely that our state can develop and ensure conditions for the people's independent existence only as a socialist state. This is the truth that the Polish workers movement has professed for over 100 years in all its top programmatic tenets. The most recent history of our people has reaffirmed and is reaffirming this truth.

The 31 August Gdansk agreements, to which we have often referred recently, recall three basic political principles--social ownership of production means, the PZPR's leading role in the socialist state and the inviolability of our international alliances--so that no one can doubt the social nature of the conflict and that its thrust is not directed against socialism but against distortions in social and economic policy, which should be conducted by the socialist state.

The social ownership of production means denotes in socialism more than just nationalization. It denotes that such means are profoundly socialized, that the management of the economy is subjected to most extensive social control. The workers' demands included demands for improvements in that control and for the working people's genuine participation in co-managing socialized enterprises. Such a demand is one of the basic elements of the socialist model of the economy and socialist social relations.

In a country guided by socialist political principles the party has the historic duty to play a political, leading role. It is a duty toward the workers class, from which the party originates and whose interests it serves, and toward all the working people, who constitute the nation's overwhelming majority. The party bears responsibility for the correct direction of the country's development--a direction consistent with the social goals of socialism and with the overriding interests of all the people. The party's responsibility so conceived is obvious and is strongly rooted in social consciousness. It is an old truth that every leader must bear responsibility, but it is also true that a leader's guiding functions must be respected because of that responsibility.

Poland's socialist political principles determine its place in the world, which is now divided ideologically, politically, militarily and economically. We are aware of the dangers created for nations by such a division--dangers in a literal sense of the word.

Because of the community of ideology and social aims, socialist Poland is an important component part of the world socialist system and of the socialist community of states. That system and that community provide guarantees of our people's security. Our presence in that system and in that community constitutes an important element of security for other fraternal and allied peoples. This is an extremely important circumstance because it is the crux of the political contents of our state's alliances and of its internationalist duties, which are consistent with the people's overriding interest--their security.

Our country is experiencing a difficult period of correcting errors and eliminating distortions and the sociopolitical results. At such times there is no lack of bitterness, emotions and sharp words. It is normal. However, even during the most acute discussions and activities one must not forget about the fundamental principles on which our state is based. This is now and forever the first duty of every citizen and patriot.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Registration

LD251646 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Press Review]

[Excerpts] Warsaw 25 Oct (PAP)--In connection with yesterday's registration of the largest new trade union organization Solidarity, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"It is good news for all those who are for the process of the socialist renewal, for all those who believe that the activity of the new trade unions will usher new values into our life. It is good news for all those who believe that the working people will wisely steer their affairs in their own interest." "An authentic renewal of social life is taking place week in, week out. Step by step moves an irreversible process of democratization of all the areas of economy, culture, political and social life."

"The changes that have taken place, of a socio-political nature, guarantee their lasting character. I also hope that the initiated process will not be halted and the life itself or rather the people will prove that the thesis of the 'system's inability to reform' will have to be dumped."

"I am of the opinion that a cautious optimism based on the conviction that the institutional guarantees of the socialist democracy constructed today will protect us in future from political and economic errors is well-founded."

PAP Commentary

LD290948 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 29 Oct 80

[PAP commentary: "Dispute About Registration"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP)--The issue of independence of trade unions is treated as an important new element in the socialist political system. This transformation is so new to the to-date view of the socialist model that it can not be treated separately from the second, very important principle, recognized by the Gdansk agreements: the principle of the party's leading role in the construction of socialism.

This principle is nothing more than recognition of the fact that without the leadership of the party the process of construction the socialist system could not have begun in Poland, nor could it be continued.

Naturally, it can be maintained that recognition of this fact in the Solidarnosc statute was a political act. But it is also true that, despite claims of the union being political, the absence of the recognition of the leading role of the party would be a political act too: It would leave unanswered the question why one of the important points of the Gdansk agreement, concerning the independence of the unions, is included in the statute, while a no less important clause--the principles of the socialist system--is not, with only a reference to the Gdansk agreement.

The independent, self-governed trade union would protest hotly if paragraph 4--concerning the independence of the union--were deleted from the statute on the grounds that this principle has been already formulated once in the Gdansk agreement and that, therefore, it is enough if the statute's introduction referred to the Gdansk document.

One has to be consistent. If both sides agree fully as to the fundamental meaning of both principles, they must express it in the statute, just like it was done in the Gdansk agreement. This was presumably the reasoning of the Warsaw Voivodship Court judge.

The registration procedures provide for appealing the voivodship court verdict to the Supreme Court. An analysis of the Supreme Court's functioning shows that it frequently disagreed with the voivodship court. Therefore, there is a path of legal activity open and, if the registration act means entering on it, the ability to use this path must be confirmed in practice.

It is hard to foresee the Supreme Court's stand in the matter: whether, if the union does appeal, it upholds in full the voivodship court's ruling or accepts the arguments of the Solidarnosc Union. Anyhow, it would be to the benefit of the country if--with legal activity guaranteed by the law--the Solidarnosc Union proved that, in accord with paragraph 8 of its registered statute, it acts both "for the protection of the material, social and cultural interests of union members and their families", for "harmonizing the activities of plants with employees' interests", as well as for "shaping an active attitude for the good of the motherland". It should be supposed that the country will be just as interested to watch this activity as a prospective legal wrangle. The question is: Will this court fight be justified and really necessary for the country in the present situation? Meanwhile, the national economy cannot face the permanent threat of local strikes, much less the threat of a general strike.

LE FIGARO on Kania, Wyszynski Meeting

LD271015 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Oct 80 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Poland--Kania Meets Wyszynski"]

[Text] The conflict between the authorities and the free trade unions over the question of the Solidarity movement's registration--a conflict whose consequences could be incalculable--is more than ever on the agenda. In fact, Mr Walesa has restated that, as far as trade unionists are concerned, any modification of the draft statute's text is out of question. At the same time, POLITYKA chief editor Rakowski recently stated in a televised speech that it is indispensable for the authorities that a formula by which the party's leading role is acknowledged be inserted in this text.

Is a confrontation unavoidable? It seems that such a point has not been reached. In fact, I have learned that a draft compromise plan was prepared yesterday. It appears that, as a result, the text of the Solidarity statute would remain unchanged but it would be preceded by an introduction in which a reference to the acknowledgment of the party's leading role in the Gdansk accords would be cited. Obviously, it remains to be seen whether both sides will accept this compromise when they meet, as planned, on Friday.

Be that as it may, the Polish Church, which is greatly concerned about the possibility of Soviet intervention, has increased its pressure in favor of appeasement--this is the meaning of the meeting, between Cardinal Wyszynski and First Secretary Kania which our newspaper forecast and which took place on Tuesday (but was announced only on Wednesday night). The communique published at the end of this meeting states: "Questions of fundamental importance for domestic peace and the country's development were discussed and the view shared by both sides was expressed that constructive cooperation between church and state effectively serves the interests of the nation and will, therefore, be continued for the good and security of the Polish People's Republic." [paragraph continues]

This meeting is of special importance in view of the fact that it took place on the eve of Cardinal Wyszynski's departure for the Vatican on Thursday. Furthermore, Secretary to the Episcopate Bishop Dabrowski had talks lasting several hours with a group of free trade union leaders from all over Poland on Wednesday and asked them to show moderation.

As for Rakowski, he did not hesitate to very frankly emphasize in his speech that the trade unionists' intransigence threatened the position of party moderates and strengthened that of the "hardliners" who were ready to take any opportunity to get their own back. However, he stated, an explicit acknowledgement of the party's leading role by Solidarity would "help to strengthen the position of the advocates of renewal and act to the advantage of Poland and its future."

In fact, the problem of party control remains the main problem facing Kania, Olszowski and Barcikowski. There is not much point in having a plan for renewal if such a plan could be sabotaged at any moment by the party apparatus throughout the country. Now at present the new leaders have no real supporters in the Central Committee, which was inherited from the former team, and have to contend with more or less open opposition on the part of the apparatus which realizes that it has everything to lose from a reformist policy. This is why Kania is giving precedence to efforts aimed at securing control over the party, as it could again be observed yesterday during his meeting with regional first secretaries.

These efforts have already yielded some tangible results. As I forecast, changes among regional first secretaries have already begun.

Following the dismissal of Leszno, Pila and Opole first secretaries, those of Katowice, Wroclaw, Konin and Bydgoszcz were dismissed in the past few days. Other dismissals will follow. At the same time regional apparatuses have been thrown into profound confusion.

Obviously, it all takes time.

But Poland cannot afford to wait and, as Kania himself said, "It is indispensable to prepare right now a plan for constructive measures which would lead to a renewal." However, party control by the new team, in expectation of the coming congress, remains a fundamental precondition for a successful democratization policy.

In any case, the following conclusion must be reached after Kania's 45 days in power: The first secretary has clearly shown that he is a reasonable man and a pragmatist as far as renewal is concerned.

Repercussions of Court Ruling

LD281549 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Poland--Extreme Tension"]

[Text] As Talleyrand would have said, the Warsaw Court's decision to register the Solidarity free trade unions but at the same time alter the text of their statutes was "worse than a crime--it was an error." It is not unlikely that if things were to take a bad turn in the coming weeks the view could be taken retrospectively that the Friday verdict represented the fatal turning point which led to catastrophe.

It is certainly understandable that the Solidarity leaders have reacted violently, since they have, in fact, every reason to believe that they have been deceived. What was the use of spending so many hours negotiating with the authorities and the Episcopate if they were to be confronted finally with a fait accompli as a result of the court's unilateral decision. Why did the authorities appear to agree to a laboriously worked out compromise formula? The Episcopate itself, which gave support to this solution, has also been held up to ridicule.

What will be the consequences of all this? The answer to this question will become known either today or Wednesday following a meeting of the national Solidarity leadership in Gdansk. [paragraph continues]

One of the main advisers to the movement did not try to conceal on Saturday that "the court's coup has placed our leaders in a difficult position. Led by Mr Walesa, they have been trying for weeks to preach moderation and pacify the rank and file. How will they be able to do this now?"

Several Irregularities

It is certain that a decision to call a general strike would now be enthusiastically carried out throughout the country. Solidarity now has 9 million members, that is, three-fourths of all wage earners in the public sector and three times as many as the party, which is completely breaking up anyway. After all, the Polish man in the street has been absolutely scandalized by the court's decision, which he sees as yet another proof of the contempt in which the communist authorities hold the working class and public opinion as a whole.

From the legal viewpoint, the court's decision is obviously contrary to all legal principles. The court cannot alter on its own initiative the text of any statutes which are the property of the movement applying for registration. It can only either accept or reject it. And there are some further irregularities--the court should have asked Solidarity representatives to sign a copy of the adopted statutes. It carefully refrained from doing this knowing that these representatives would refuse to do so and that the registration would consequently be invalid. Furthermore, Solidarity's appeal to the Supreme Court should have led to a suspension of the procedure and stopped the trade union's registration but the authorities assert that the registration has gone through.

Why did the authorities act in this way? People are lost in conjecture about the reasons which could have prompted them to adopt such an aberrant and distressing decision. It is quite possible that, following the political line by which it tries to reassure party "hardliners" and the Soviets on the one hand and to ensure the progress of a renewal and democratization policy on the other, the party leadership saw the following two advantages in the solution desired upon:

It would show party hardliners and also the Soviets, Czechoslovaks and East Germans that Kania and his friends have a firm grip on the situation and that by including in the Solidarity statute a formula by which the party's leading role is acknowledged, they were acting with real determination.

And it would represent a decisive step toward the system's democratization since free trade unions would nonetheless be registered for the first time in any socialist country.

Unfortunately, it appears that by trying to please all concerned at one and the same time, the new party leadership could well have set everybody against itself. Indeed, the negative results of the method adopted are obvious and fraught with consequences:

First, it will be impossible to restore the country's confidence in the authorities--Kania rightly stated at the sixth plenary session that the main objective was to restore confidence between the rulers and the ruled. The Friday decision has nullified all the efforts made to inspire confidence in the new party leadership. This is a dramatic fact whose consequences will soon become apparent. The new leaders' credibility has suffered greatly. The workers have concluded from the court's attitude that it is impossible to talk with the authorities except from a position of strength. This has widened an already very dangerous gulf in the country between "us" (public opinion) and "them" (the party leaders).

Second, Kania's and his friends' position will be weakened--in accordance with what has just been said, the position of the moderate team which is now leading the party has been considerably weakened. This is not an encouraging development at all especially since the real danger to Poland in the coming weeks will be not so much any foreign intervention as the replacement, as a result of various pressures, of the present team with strong leaders which would make a harsh confrontation in the country unavoidable.

And, third, the entire world will realize that lawlessness prevails in the country--by adopting the Friday decision, the authorities have clearly shown to the world that there is no more respect for law in socialist Poland in a " renewal and democratization" period than at any other time. Therefore, this decision must be included among "actions harming the state" for which the authorities usually blame antisocialist elements.

You may wonder whether this decision was knowingly made by the party leadership. Several other hypotheses can be envisaged. Were Kania and his friends not forced to yield to external--for instance, Soviet--pressures? Or does the procedure adopted not reflect a shift in the balance of forces within the party to the advantage of more "hard-line" and intransigent elements? There is a third--certainly Machiavellian--possibility which, however, cannot be immediately ruled out: The judge could have acted without the party leaders' knowledge, under pressure by intransigent elements which could have forced him to make such a decision.

Two factors support this working hypothesis: First, the court session took place in accordance with a previously reached compromise until the moment of the final decision which amazed everyone. Could it be that Kania and his friends were surprised as well?

And, second, a representative of the official INTERPRESS agency whom I asked who could be responsible for such a heartbreaking decision replied to my question by using the following sibylline phrase which makes you think: "I believe that the Latin saying 'qui prodest' should be applied here and that therefore you should try to discover who benefits from this decision."

Rising Tension on Union Issues

LD281345 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 80 p 7

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Solidarity Trade Unions Divided on How To Respond to Government"]

[Text] Gdansk--The blow has hit home and the political trial which must be overcome at the beginning of this week is daunting. The independent Solidarity trade unions, which have been placed in an impossible situation by the legal trap in which they were caught last Friday, have only dangerous alternatives facing them in escaping from this trap and their cohesion is being tested. This Monday 27 October in the afternoon they are due in principle to decide on their reaction after a meeting of their national committee and a meeting at the Lenin Shipyards. However, on Sunday the discussion already promised to be stormy and was beginning to concentrate on the attitude to be adopted in face of Friday's "false registration."

Some people thought that--while denouncing and rejecting the alterations forcibly made in the rules by the Warsaw Court--the registration should be regarded as an established fact and that the authorities should be required to act accordingly. In other words the authorities should end the obstacles raised to the formation of trade unions in several regions; they should lift their freeze on the bank accounts in which gifts and contributions have already accumulated; above all, they should allow Solidarity to set up its own press and give it broadcasting time on radio and television.

Others think that using this verdict even as a weapon is a way of accepting the coup and hence giving in and paving the way for another toughening of the government's line and ruling out all hope of progress in the application of the Gdansk agreements.

The question is less academic than it would seem since behind these two attitudes a deeper debate is emerging on the political analysis of the situation. Some people think that, both with regard to the apparatus and the other socialist countries, the leadership could not accept that the new trade unions' rules should not contain any special mention of the party's leadership role. [paragraph continues]

Taking this situation into account, it would be clumsy and superfluous to become obsessed with this problem since that could only strengthen the dogmatic factions in the party and since words added to the rules could not in practice change the trade unions' action in the least. The other side replied that this is a dangerous illusion. These people think that the movement has just suffered its first head-on attack.

The last problem is the means of action proposed by the two sides in support of their respective tactical proposals. All are convinced of the same thing: Pressure must be brought to bear on the government to persuade it to agree to register the rules without alterations and to concede the advantages to which the current registration entitles the unions. On this there is a new debate which, this time, overlaps all the factions and subfactions: an immediate strike, a strike after a warning, a limited or unlimited strike, a general or partial strike, a campaign of meetings throughout the country, mass distribution of the text of the "real" rules and the immediate organization of internal elections on the basis of those rules. Many means are available but all constitute or would entail a trial of strength.

In Gdansk the dockers have begun to refuse to load apples for export because apples are in short supply on the domestic market and they are thinking of doing the same for meat and butter. If the railroad workers' wage negotiations, which have now been taken over by one of the deputy prime ministers, continue to make no progress this Monday, a strike is virtually inevitable, as it is in many other sectors, also because of wages. Saturday, the Gdansk trade union, against [Solidarity union leader Lech] Walesa's opinion, decided to warn the prime minister that, if he did not come and talk with the Lenin Shipyard workers before Tuesday evening, the strike would be resumed in the region. Also Saturday the Warsaw trade union leadership decided to suggest an indefinite strike in the capital if the principle of a regional "warning" before the general strike were adopted. Throughout the country there are signs of a radicalization in the movement as a result of Friday's blow.

Before their meeting even started Solidarity's national delegates were forced--and many were determined to do this--to call for action in one form or another. If the government does not give way somewhat now, only Solidarity's unity could prevent the tension from rising too strongly and too quickly. However, does everybody among the Warsaw authorities and among Poland's allies hope that tension will not rise?

NATIONWIDE DISCUSSION CONTINUES ON 'DIVIDED' TU MOVEMENT

LD291012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The dominating theme in conversations and discussions being conducted at present in nearly all milieus and work establishments is the model, program and forms of action of the currently divided trade union movement. Organizational structures of the independent, self-governing trade unions are crystallizing and strengthening. The new unions have gained a large following in all sectors of production.

The registration of the new unions continues. This is being accompanied by the difficult process of the renovation of the sector unions. The old unions are trying to recover the prestige which has been under strain in the course of the past few years. The same is true of their influence and credibility. Congresses of trade unions and associations are continuing.

RAILROAD UNION, MINISTRY INITIAL AGREEMENT ON PROPOSALS

LD282218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] After 2 days of negotiations an agreement on the implementation of suggestions and proposals submitted by the workforces in the course of the report and election campaign during preparations for the 14th congress of delegates for the congress and at the congress proper was initialled in Warsaw today by the minister of transportation and representatives of the central board of the independent, self-governing Trade Union of Railroad Workers. In the course of the talks a common stand on issues vital to rail workers was agreed.

It has been agreed to introduce gradually a standard uniform for employees who are supposed to wear a uniform when on duty. It has been agreed to extend the scope of reduced fares for families of employees and railroad pensioners.

A number of decisions have been adopted pertaining to housing, management of work's social funds and housing funds, and the development and modernization of recreation facilities. When initialling the preliminary agreement the signatories expressed the view that it will be in the broadly conceived interest of railroad employees if the agreement were joined by the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, the inter-region coordinating committee of railroadmen and the regional commission for supervision and examining of proposals submitted by Silesian railroadmen.

Talks Continue

LD291126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Talks between the government delegation led by the Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Labor, Pay and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski and representatives of railroadmen, held in the Wroclaw locomotive shed, have continued. Point 3 has been agreed upon and the deliberation of further points, which number 46 in all, has started. Yesterday the meeting lasted from 1500 until 2000. The chairman of the interregion coordinating committee of railroadmen members of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, Lodzimierz Badelek, said the debate was confined to easier issues, though even this was a reasonable step forward.

Minister Janusz Obodowski also expressed the view that matters were heading for a constructive solution at a speedy rate, since normally the working out of so many complex problems that have accumulated over the years, takes at least a few months.

FARMERS' UNION DISCUSSES REORGANIZATION IN WARSAW

LD290940 Warsaw PAP in English 0220 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP)--The Central Union of Farmers' Circles had a meeting here today to elaborate conclusions from the [words indistinct].

Farmers accepted with satisfaction the proposal [words indistinct] circles with the powers of a trade union, as an independent, self-governed organization to represent private farm owners and defend their professional and social interests, it was found.

In this context, the union took the decision to introduce statutory and structural changes in farmers' circles, with special stress on statutory principles to specify ways to promote their effective operation a a trade union. The new statute guarantees fuller autonomy within the union and secur s more freedom of action for individual links of farmers' circles.

Farmers had approved the plan to set up rural community unions of farmers' circles and farmers' organizations, a new self-government link of farmers' circles at the rural community level to endorse farmers' interests in the face of rural community administration and institutions.

The draft statutes of farmers' circles cooperatives, and rural community unions will be submitted for nationwide discussion among farmers before binding model statutes are elaborated.

The Central Council proposed that rural community congresses be held early next year to set up rural community unions, and that the 7th national congress of delegates from farmers' circles be held next March.

HEALTH SERVICE UNION VOTES TO GO INDEPENDENT

LD281952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The 12th national congress of delegates of the Health Service Workers' Trade Union ended early this morning. The most important problems and directions of union action were discussed. A new statute was passed and new officials elected. At the invitation of the delegates, Deputy Premier Stanislaw Kowalczyk and Minister Marian Sliwinski participated in the deliberations. Michal Atlas, head of the administrative department of the PZPR Central Committee was also present.

During the deliberations, first deputy minister of health and special welfare, Jozef Grenc reported on the implementation of the health service demands contained in the Gdansk agreement. For example, there was agreement concerning the introduction on 1 November this year of free medication for health service employees. An allocation of 3,000 vehicles for next year for the requirements of basic health care, and an increase in the financial [word indistinct] for the use of the vehicles for professional purposes were achieved. From 1 January 1980 the supplement for night shift working will be increased and other benefits will be accorded.

The most important issues tackled in the discussion were expressed in the congress resolution. The decisions of the 18th plenary session of the main board of the union in September were accepted and there was a unanimous vote to leave the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The Presidium of the national council of the union was instructed to work out agreements which will be signed with the minister of health and social welfare and with the chief directorate of the (SWP). [expansion unknown]

WARSAW COURT REFUSES TO REGISTER PEASANTS' UNION

LD291312 Hamburg DPA in German 1246 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (DPA)--The Warsaw District Court rejected today the registration of the independent peasants' trade union. It gave as its reasons that individual peasants were not workers and that therefore they could not form a trade union, but only a peasants association. The founders of the peasants' trade unions want to take this decision to the Supreme Court. They are cooperating closely with the Gdansk Solidarity trade union, and applied for registration together with it.

A spokesman for the founding committee of the peasants said after the court announced its decision that his organization would continue with its work as it had done up to now and be guided by the statutes submitted to the court. The court's decision had not rendered it illegal, but it had merely been given the status of a corporate body. So far about 100,000 peasants have signed the list of founders.

The registration of the peasants' trade union is one of the 11 demands which representatives of Solidarity will submit this Friday to Polish Premier Jozef Pinkowski. They decided late last night that the whole Coordination Committee with Solidarity representatives from all over the country will go to Warsaw on Friday, and not just a delegation from Solidarity. The Solidarity representatives also what to include peasants' representatives for their talks with Jozef Pinkowski.

JOURNALISM-BROADCASTING TRADE UNION MEETS IN WARSAW

LD271342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The 2-day deliberations of the eight national congress of the Trade Union of Book, Press, Radio and TV Employees have begun in Warsaw. The purpose of the congress is primarily to define, in the new sociopolitical situation in the country and in the trade union movement, the directions of the future work of the union best serving the professional milieu.

On this first day of deliberations, matters under consideration are, among others, those connected with a change in the union statutes. It is assumed that the organization will have a federal structure. The union will operate autonomously and be self-governing, in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. The discussion will deal with the demands and suggestions made during recent weeks by union members and activists.

PINKOWSKI ADDRESSES OPOLE PARTY MEETING

LD232136 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Oct (PAP)--The Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the PUWP take the position that the outline programme adopted at the 6th plenum must be further developed, said Jozef Pinkowski, the prime minister and member of the Political Bureau, addressing the plenary meeting of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Opole today. The premier also said that the process of renewal will be consistently continued, being the only way of restoring public confidence in the PUWP so that it can further lead the nation along the road of building socialism.

Pinkowski put emphasis on the importance of quick overcoming of problems, to secure a smooth rhythm of production. This is a condition of creating means for the fulfillment of economic demands. As one of especially important tasks facing party branches the speaker listed their actions aiming at the completion of the process of renewal in the trade union movement so as to guarantee its socialist orientation.

Pinkowski stated that a further escalation of economic demands would be counterproductive, bringing inflation instead of higher living standards. Elaborating on the current economic situation and actions taken by the government to improve it, the premier emphasized the importance of aid extended to Poland by the USSR and other socialist states. In his concluding remarks, Jozef Pinkowski stated that there is every reason to look into the future without pessimism, as both the existing economic potential and cadres of specialists are sufficient to lead Poland out onto the path of economic development.

PINKOWSKI CONGRATULATES TIKHONOV ON APPOINTMENT

AU271446 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Oct 80 p 1

[Message of congratulations from Premier Jozef Pinkowski to USSR Premier Nikolay Tikhonov--no date given]

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, in Moscow:

Dear Comrade Tikhonov, on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, I wish to extend to you most cordial congratulations and greetings on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and myself.

The fact of entrusting you with such an honorable and responsible post is an expression of recognition for your services rendered for the CPSU, the Soviet people and state, and your contribution to the cause of communist construction in the USSR.

We highly praise your contribution to the development of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our fraternal countries. We are convinced that the alliance, friendship and comprehensive Polish-Soviet cooperation will further deepen and develop in the interest of our peoples and the strengthening of the socialist countries' community.

Dear Comrade Tikhonov, please accept the most cordial wishes for further successes in your responsible activities for the good of the Soviet people and the cause of peace and socialism as well as for your health and personal happiness.

[Signed] Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

BURTICA MEETS WITH NIGERIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU281959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 28, Cornel Burtica, Romania deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, was called on by the delegation headed by Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, federal commissioner for agriculture of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, that at the invitation of the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is paying a visit to this country.

Attending was Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the talks the sides stressed with satisfaction the ascending evolution of the Romanian-Nigerian relations of collaboration, and brought to the fore fresh concrete possibilities of expanding and diversifying the economic exchanges, the cooperation on multiple planes between the two countries and peoples.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES INDIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

AU282000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 28 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, was called on by Guncharan Patnai, member of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, and Saroj Ray, member of the ICP of West Bengal, who at the invitation of the RCP, visited Romania.

During the interview the sides exchanged opinions on the present preoccupations of the RCP and of the Indian Communist Party and expressed the mutual will to further develop the bilateral relations in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, to the interest of the Romanian people and of the Indian people, of the cause of peace, social progress, security, independence and international collaboration. Also tackled were some aspects of the present international situation.

AS-SA'IQAH PALESTINIAN LEADER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU281957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct (AGERPRES)--'Isam al-Qadi, member of the national comandment of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, secretary-general of the Palestinian organization As-Sa'iqah, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on October 28.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

PALESTINIAN PEASANTS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU282002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct (AGERPRES)--A delegation led by Faran Abu al-Hayjah, secretary-general of the General Union of Palestinian Peasants, paid a fact-finding and swap of experience visit to Romania over October 20-27, at the invitation of the National Union of Cooperation Producer Farms.

The guests were received by Marin Vasile, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the union, and toured state and cooperative farms, farm research units in the Nilfov, Dimbovita and Prahova counties.

UNION OF COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION ON VISIT TO PRC

AU280934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] and of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania, led by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the UCY, minister for youth affairs, who pay a visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the League of Communist Youth of China [LCYC], had meetings with young people in economic units in industry and agriculture, socio-cultural and learning establishments in the Shanghai municipality. On the occasion, they made an ample exchange of experience on the activity of youth organizations in the two countries, emphasizing the good collaboration existing between the UCY and the LCYC, in the spirit of friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET CASTRO ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

AU271516 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Greetings message from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Fidel Castro Ruz on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Cuba, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on our own behalf, we want to convey to you and the Cuban people warm and friendly greetings.

We highly value the continuously ascending course followed in the past 20 years by the ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries, and we are determined to further endeavor to develop Romanian-Cuban cooperation, in the interests of our peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peoples' independence and freedom, and international peace and progress.

We sincerely rejoice in the results obtained by the fraternal Cuban people in building the new system, and wish them ever greater successes in developing their homeland, great happiness, and progress.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU271521 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 80 p 5

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Zambian President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda on Zambia's national holiday]

[Text] To his excellency Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party [UNIP], president of the Republic of Zambia, Lusaka:

On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of state independence of the Republic of Zambia, I take great pleasure in conveying to you warm congratulations, most sincere wishes for personal health and happiness, and for new successes along the path of economic development and social progress to the friendly Zambian people.

I want to express my firm conviction that, on the basis of our joint agreements signed on the occasion of your recent visit to Bucharest, the relations of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation established between our parties and countries will further develop and deepen, in the interests of the Romanian and Zambian peoples, and of the cause of international peace, national independence, detente and cooperation in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU AWARDS ORDER TO LUPU ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU251646 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Summary] "At a festivity today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, awarded the order Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, first class,--conferred by presidential decree--to Comrade Petre Lupu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Collegium, for his contribution to implementing the party-state policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on his 60th birthday.

"The award ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Aneta Spornic, Virgil Trofin, Stefan Andrei, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ion Ursu and Richard Winter."

In his speech, Comrade Petre Lupu expressed warm thanks and deep gratitude for the high distinction conferred on him and reviewed his activity in the revolutionary movement of the worker class in our country under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's direct leadership.

In his response, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm congratulations to the celebrity and stressed that this distinction is proof of the high appreciation of the activity he has carried out in the revolutionary workers movement both during the illegal years and during socialist construction.

The comrades of the party-state leadership also congratulated Comrade Petre Lupu and wished him much good health and happiness and new successes in his activity.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ON HARVEST DAY

AU261935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 26 Oct 80

[text] Bucharest, 26 Oct (AGERPRES)--In the message addressed to all the people working in the Romanian agriculture, published by the press issued on Sunday, October 26, in Bucharest, President Nicolae Ceausescu shows that in spite of the difficulties caused by often unfavourable climate over the 1976-1980 quinquennium, the country's agriculture succeeded to obtain crops that have covered the supply to the population and the raw materials needed by industry. Although the plan has not been fulfilled, over this quinquennium a growth of the average annual production has been obtained amounting to some five million tons of cereals, over one million tons of vegetables and 356 thousand tons of fruit. The livestock and the animal production have also grown. According to preliminary estimates the gross agricultural production is over the 1976-1980 by 30 percent in excess of the level of the previous quinquennium. The message also mentions that the results would have been even better if objectively unfavourable conditions had not existed and particularly if there had not been manifest certain shortcomings and deficiencies that hindered a most efficient capitalization of the potential of the Romanian agriculture.

Due to a several-week delay of the vegetation period, to floods in certain zones in the country, to a hot summer and then to dry summer, this year the production is under the planned figures. Yet, a number of units in a series of counties obtained good productions.

In spite of this hard year we had in agriculture, we can say that the 1980 crop, with all its minuses, covers the supply to the population and the general needs of economy, shows Nicolae Ceausescu in his message, cautioning the farm workers over the shortcomings and calling them to put an end to deficiencies, to mobilize all forces in view of collecting and storing this year's crop in good conditions and of preparing that of the next year.

CEAUSESCU VISITS OTOPENI AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE

AU282111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu attended a practical display of farm machinery in the fields of the Otopeni cooperative producer farm, on October 28.

The general secretary of the RCP was accompanied by Premier Ilie Verdet and by other members of the party and state leadership.

Watching ploughing and sowing operations, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the representatives of the relevant ministries to improve the construction of the machines to cope with the demands deriving from the higher degree of mechanization of the farm operations, from the updating and improvement of the system of machinery meant for this important compartment of the national economy.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON ARMY DAY

AU280855 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] On 25 October we celebrate Army Day in the Socialist Republic of Romania, under conditions in which all our people, closely united around the RCP and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are unflinchingly implementing the historic decisions of the 12th party congress and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism.

Recalling the memorable event of 25 October 1944, when Romania's liberation from fascist domination was completed, we pay great homage to the military men of the brave Romanian Army, who, at the call of our glorious Communist Party, turned their weapons against Hitlerite troops and heroically participated, alongside all the people, in staging the August 1944 insurrection and carrying out the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, after which they fearlessly fought, shoulder to shoulder with the military men of the glorious Soviet Army, to liberate the northwest part of the country from the occupation of the Hitlerite-Horthyist troops and to liberate Hungary, Czechoslovakia and part of Austria, until the final defeat of Nazi Germany.

In the bright years of socialism, particularly in the past 15 years, when Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has led the destiny of our nation, the country's army has experienced profound qualitative changes and today it is a modern, well-equipped and thoroughly-trained army, which is reliably defending the people's work and tranquility and actively participating in our entire socioeconomic and political life.

Comrade soldiers, corporals, NCO's, warrant officers, officers and generals:

Proud of the heroic traditions inherited from our forefathers and of the country's socialist present and communist future, you should devote all your energy to implementing party-state domestic and foreign policy and exemplarily carrying out the tasks set by our supreme commander Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent review meeting [convocare-bilant] of the Army aktiv and basic cadres, in order to raise the combat and political readiness of large and other units onto new and qualitatively higher levels. Under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, you should act resolutely and patriotically to organize and develop the entire training and educational process in accordance with the requirements of the national military doctrine, to promote a revolutionary working style as well as norms and principles of socialist ethics and equity, to lay emphasis on intensive training, to continuously strengthen military order and discipline, to rationally utilize material and financial means available so as to attain maximum results at lower costs and to carry out tasks in the national economy in an exemplary manner. You should untiringly militate to educate all personnel in the spirit of patriotism and international solidarity with the peoples of socialist countries, developing countries, national liberation movements and anti-imperialist revolutionary forces everywhere.

Be ready at any moment to defend, along with all the people, the revolutionary achievements, independence, sovereignty and integrity of our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the Socialist Republic of Romania's Army Day

I order:

At 2100 on 25 October, 21 artillery salvos will be fired in Bucharest.

Long live the RCP headed by Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Long live our free and independent fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Long live the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, reliable shield of the people's revolutionary achievements.

[signed] Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

AU271523 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] On the occasion of the Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, wreaths were laid on Saturday morning at the monument of the fatherland's heroes and at the Ghencea Military Cemetery in Bucharest on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Committee of Anti-Fascist War Veterans. The state anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played.

Wreaths were also laid at the monument of Soviet heroes in Bucharest on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Committee of Anti-Fascist War Veterans. The state anthems of the Soviet Union and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

The ceremonies were attended by Col Gen Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Army Political Council; Maj Gen Constantin Vasile Nuta, deputy minister of the interior, active and reserve generals, officers and Pioneers.

Also present at the monument of Soviet heroes was B.I. Minakov, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest, and other members of the embassy staff.

Moments of silence were preserved after the wreaths were laid in the memory of the heroes felled in the struggles to defend the homeland.

Wreaths and flowers were also laid at the other monuments and cemeteries of Romanian and Soviet troops killed in the anti-fascist war.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT OF ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU

Mijatovic Toast at Dinner

LD230250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2056 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife gave a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation tonight in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Apart from the participants in today's Yugoslav-Romanian talks, the dinner was also attended by other personalities from the Romanian president's entourage and on the Yugoslav side by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, with his wife; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, with his wife; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, with his wife; a number of other members of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretaries; Miran Potrc, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; and a large number of other prominent Yugoslav personalities and representatives of the economic, cultural and public life of Yugoslavia. The doyen of the diplomatic corps in Yugoslavia, Hansjoerg Hess, Swiss ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also present at the dinner. During the dinner, Cvijetin Mijatovic proposed a toast, in which he said:

Esteemed and dear President Ceausescu, esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear friends and comrades, I am glad to be able to extend to you and all Romanian comrades once again expressions of our heartfelt welcome and wishes for your pleasant stay in our country.

We are very glad at your visit which confirms the vitality of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and the stability of our exemplary good-neighborly relations, imbued with mutual trust and respect. These relations are the results of the efforts made over many years by President Tito and by you, Comrade President Ceausescu, as well as by our governments and our parties.

Less than 1 year ago, you and Comrade Tito, during his last visit to Romania, stressed in a joint declaration the permanent significance of the principles in which our friendly relations are grounded.

We are continuing along the same road today, convinced that our relations and efforts of this kind are in keeping with essential interests of our peoples and that at the same time they represent a concrete contribution to the understanding, trust and friendship among the peoples of our region and further afield.

Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation is very varied and there is virtually no sphere which it does not extend to. We have achieved results of which both countries may feel proud, such as, for instance, the building of the gigantic hydroelectric power station and system Iron Gate I and Iron Gate III. Owing to what we have achieved, we can and wish to raise our relations to an even higher level, primarily by means of intensifying the introduction of higher forms of economic cooperation on long-term foundations and by making the maximum use of the advantages which the two economies enjoy as a result of being neighbors.

I should like to stress on this occasion that the Romanian nationality in our country and the Serbian and Croatian nationality in Romania represent a positive factor in the development of our relations by making a contribution to closer mutual relations and ties and to the trust and friendship between our peoples, which have already grown deep roots.

Taken as a whole, Yugoslavia and Romania, as two neighboring socialist countries, confirm in fact by the example of their relations their loyalty to the letter and spirit of the concluding document from Helsinki, which means the building of such democratic relations in which borders represent a factor for linking, while differences in international positions represent another reason for efforts to attain better understanding and cooperation. In the present, very complex international situation, burdened by conflicts and mistrust, such relations between our two countries are especially important for our peoples as well as others because they serve--we believe--as an encouragement and stimulus.

Esteemed Comrade President:

During the talks which we have begun, we have already had the opportunity mutually to judge that we are faced with a serious deterioration in the world situation. The application of force in international relations and the resort to arms in order to solve mutual conflicts dangerously threaten the achievements which have been attained hitherto by the international community. The crisis in the Middle East, due to the aggressive policy of Israel and the hindering of Palestinian attainment of their legitimate national rights, is constantly endangering world peace. Dangerous sources of conflicts and instability still exist in southern Africa. The hotbeds of crisis in central and Southeast Asia are heavily burdening the international situation. There is only one way of solving all these crises, the way which Yugoslavia consistently strives for, and this is by peaceful, political settlement, which includes the withdrawal of foreign troops, cessation of all interference and intervention from outside, and strict respect for the right of every people to freedom, independence and unhindered development.

The armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, whose negative consequences above all affect the vital interests of these two nonaligned countries, causes special concern. Due to the war, which unfortunately still continues, they are exposed to the loss of valuable human lives and to material destruction as well as the threat to their own independence, stability and capability for faster development and prestige in the world. This tragic conflict also harms peace [words indistinct] in this sensitive area. We have already had the opportunity to emphasize the belief of the SFRY Presidency that resorting to arms does not lead to the solution of existing disputes and problems but to their deepening and to the creation of new ones. It is therefore necessary to create without delay the conditions for a cessation of armed operations on mutually acceptable bases and for the solution of problems through direct negotiations.

Yugoslavia will continue in the future as well to act together with the other friendly countries and exert efforts so that this and other conflicts can be resolved on the basis of the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment.

I believe that we agree that the alarming situation in the world is also placing the participants in the Madrid conference, devoted to European security and cooperation, face to face with special responsibilities. The favorable results of this conference for which we are striving can have a positive effect in the direction of pacifying the general situation in the world.

Being a nonaligned socialist country, we deeply believe that peace, freedom, mutual trust and respect, equality and economic development represent a fundamental interest of the whole of mankind, which calls for the closest cooperation between all countries. This is the prerequisite for and basis of general progress in the world. A special place in this is occupied by the inalienable right of every country and every people to make independent decisions on the roads and ways of its internal development and on its position in international relations.

Esteemed Comrade President Ceausescu:

We are convinced that the continuation of the established practice of holding summit meetings between our two neighborly countries represents a sure way, which facilitates and encourages the constant progress of our friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation, thus also serving broader interests. The SFRY Presidency is convinced that this visit by you and the talks which we are holding will mean much in this respect.

I raise this glass to the health of esteemed Comrade President Ceausescu and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the health of all of our Romanian visitors, to the further progress of friendly Socialist Romania and the welfare of the Romanian people, to the comprehensive development of cooperation between our two friendly countries, to our friendship, to peace and general progress in the world.

Ceausescu Toast

AU271901 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Oct 80 pp 1 and 3

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner given by Yugoslav President Cvijetin Mijatovic on 22 October in Belgrade]

[Text] Esteemed and dear Comrade President Mijatovic,

Esteemed Comrade Mira Mijatovic,

Dear comrades and friends,

I wish to cordially thank you for the friendly reception and welcome extended to me and in turn I extend warm greetings and best wishes to you and the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia.

We are pleased to again visit your country, thus continuing the Romanian-Yugoslav high-level contacts and meetings and expressions of good relations, with old and rich traditions, between Romania and Yugoslavia, and of feelings of friendship and esteem binding our peoples. In this respect, I would like to stress the role played by my frequent meetings and warm and close friendship with the eminent son and leader of Yugoslavia's peoples, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, which based the friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples on lasting foundations.

We note with profound satisfaction that in the spirit of the joint declaration signed less than a year ago in Bucharest during Comrade Tito's last visit in Romania, Romanian-Yugoslav relations continue to record a fruitful development and upward course. The volume of trade exchanges, which doubled in the past 5 years, is growing and production-sharing in key branches of our economies, such as machine-building, chemistry and others, is expanding. We are successfully building a new hydropower station on the Danube. Scientific-technical and cultural cooperation is developing and the exchange of experience and contacts between our political, mass and public organizations is growing. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we have reason to assert that Romanian-Yugoslav relations are an example of fruitful cooperation between two neighboring socialist countries that cooperate in a spirit of full equality and mutual esteem and respect to build a new system and a happy and prosperous life. Such cooperation, which we wish to become ever close and more fruitful, is in full accord with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and also serves the overall cause of cooperation, detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Esteemed comrades and friends,

The current international situation is characterized by extreme tension as a result of the accumulation of certain complicated problems, the appearance of new hotbeds of conflict and tension in various parts of the world and the policy of domination, interference in domestic affairs of other states, redivision of spheres of influence and violation of the right of peoples to free and independent development. The world economic crises, particularly the oil crisis, have increasingly sharpened these profoundly negative phenomena in international life. All these things pose and maintain great dangers to the independence and security of peoples and peace throughout the world.

One should mention that increasingly more people are resolutely rising against the policy of tension and for defending national independence and the right of nations to free development, under conditions of full security and peace.

Proceeding from these realities, we believe it more necessary than ever to closely unite the efforts of peoples and progressive forces everywhere to put an end to the old imperialist policy of force and diktat, to resolve all problems through peaceful means alone, to assert new relations of full equality in the world and to resume and firmly continue the policy of detente and national independence. Nothing is more vital today than to forcefully militate to defend the most basic right of man and peoples, namely the right to peace, life and free existence.

Romania actively participates in international life and in the peoples' efforts for detente, cooperation and peace. In this spirit, we broadly develop relations with socialist countries, strengthen cooperation with developing and nonaligned countries, expand economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system, and broadly participate in the world exchange of values and the international division of labor. We firmly base our relations on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We believe that the observance of national independence and each people's right to free development is the basic prerequisite for detente and peace.

Romania is firmly acting to ensure security and cooperation in Europe and to thoroughly prepare the forthcoming Madrid meeting, so that it can fully meet the expectations of the European peoples, give real impetus to uniformly implementing the Helsinki Final Act, and, particularly, to lay the foundations for a European conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe. We believe that everything possible should be done to halt the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. We welcome the agreement reached between the USSR and the United States on starting negotiations in this field and we hope that agreement will be reached as soon as possible to halt the deployment and development of new missiles and the arms race in Europe.

With the conviction that developing cooperation in the Balkans makes an important contribution to the cause of European security, we consistently militate to turn this region into an area of cooperation, good-neighborliness and peace, without nuclear weapons.

We firmly advocate the end of the arms race, which has reached unprecedented proportions, and transition to specific disarmament measures, particularly in the nuclear field. We consistently act to reduce military expenditures, to halt the production of nuclear weapons, to dismantle military bases and blocs and to implement other measures designed to strengthen trust among peoples.

Our country resolutely works to eliminate force and the policy of force from the international life and to resolve all contentious problems between countries through negotiations. In this respect, we firmly speak out for an end to the military conflict and hostilities between Iran and Iraq and for a negotiated settlement of problems between those countries, in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect. We also militate for a negotiated solution of all contentious problems in various parts of the world. We pay particular attention to an overall political solution of the Middle East conflict and to establishing a just and lasting peace in that area, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, and observance of the integrity and sovereignty of all countries in that area.

We steadily militate to eliminate underdevelopment, to remove the great gaps between rich and poor countries and to establish a new economic order based on full equality and equity. We firmly advocate broad democratization of international relations and fully equal participation of all states in resolving the great and complex problems facing mankind.

We appreciate the particularly important international role of the nonaligned and developing countries, which must closely and continuously strengthen their solidarity and cooperation in the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and the imperialist and neocolonialist policy and to attain new relations of full equality and respect for national independence.

We also believe that the United Nations, other international bodies and world public opinion should play a greater role in the struggle for a democratic solution of the great contemporary problems, in a spirit of peace and cooperation.

I wish to again express our satisfaction at the way in which Romania and Yugoslavia cooperate internationally, in the service of peace and detente, and to voice my conviction that such cooperation will continue to develop with better results.

With the conviction that this visit and the talks and understandings to be concluded will make a new and important contribution to strengthening Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship, I would like to toast:

The health of Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife Comrade Mira Stupica.

The health of other members of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee.

The well-being and happiness of Yugoslavia's peoples.

The friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

Peace and progress throughout the world.

The health of all of you. (applause)

Ceausescu Toast at Vidic Dinner

AU271445 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 80 p 3

[Toast delivered by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 23 October official dinner given for him in Belgrade by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Vidic, esteemed Comrade [Mrs] Vidic, esteemed Comrade Vlaskalic, I want to express our pleasure at meeting with you, the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, on the occasion of our visit to the SFRY.

We have been holding talks with the SFRY leaders, at both party and state level, and we have arrived at constructive agreements on further developing the cooperation between our parties and countries.

As is known, the Socialist Republic of Serbia has played an important role within the Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation to date. Some of the important projects we agreed upon with Comrade Tito were carried out with the Socialist Republic of Serbia. We hope that such fruitful cooperation will continue in the future, too, within the framework of our general cooperation with the SFRY, and in view of the fact that the Socialist Republic of Serbia is our immediate neighbor.

Indeed, my numerous meetings with Comrade Tito played a very important role for the development of cooperation between our parties and peoples; they also served the cause of socialism, detente and peace throughout the world. We are convinced that our cooperation will further equally serve both our peoples, and the cause of peace, detente and national independence.

This afternoon we visited the Beograd agroindustrial enterprise in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and although it was a brief visit, we had time to form a good impression. We also paid an unscheduled visit to a Belgrade street, where our impressions were equally good. Hence, while on a visit to the SFRY, we had opportunities to visit certain places in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. This time, too, we noted the successes attained by the working people of Yugoslavia, of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in their socialist development and in raising the people's living standard.

I want to wish the League of Communists of Serbia, the Government and Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and all working people and communists ever greater successes in all their activities. Comrade Vidic, I want to wish you and your wife success in your work, health and happiness.

I wish you great success in your future activities, Comrade Vlaskalic, and I want to wish the other comrades the same.

I hope our cooperation will profit both Romania's and Yugoslavia's development, and thus the development of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as well.

Let us make this cooperation serve our peoples' interests, their well-being and independence, and the general cause of socialism and peace. (applause)

PLO LEADER YASIR 'ARAFAT CONTINUES VISIT

Dinner for 'Arafat

LD262214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1922 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner this evening at the Palace of the Federation in honor of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

In addition to the Palestinian personalities who arrived with 'Arafat and officials of the PLO mission in Belgrade, the dinner was also attended by Milos Minic, chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations; Vuko Dragasevic and Stojan Andov, members of the Federal Executive Council; Mihailo Javorski, vice president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly; Marin Cetinic, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Veljko Markovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and other personalities.

During the dinner, the guest and host exchanged toasts.

Djuranovic Toast

LD262228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2043 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Toast by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council at a 26 October dinner given at the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade in honor of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee]

[Text] Allow me to greet you most cordially on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, on behalf of the comrades present and on my own behalf, and to express the deepest friendly sentiments of all of us toward you.

You represent the fighting Palestinian people, whose struggle enjoys the consistent support and sympathies of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

The Palestinian people have the admiration of the world because of their heroism and wisdom in their attempts to realize their inalienable national rights.

For decades the Palestinian people have lived under the most difficult conditions of persecution, occupation and exploitation. The Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the violence against the Palestinian people has been condemned by the entire international community. The occupation authorities on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in Jerusalem are pursuing a policy of exhausting and natural resources of the Palestinian people and of destroying national and cultural values of the Palestinian people with the aim of eradicating their national characteristics from their land.

The Palestinian people are one of the few to whom the right to self-determination, to their own state and to return to their homes has been denied for so long and in so harsh a manner.

In you, Comrade Chairman, we welcome the representatives of the courageous Palestinian people and the leader of the PLO.

History has shown that no force can prevent a people resolved to fighting for their rights from gaining those rights.

The history of your struggle confirms this without a doubt.

The PLO is today a fully fledged member of the nonaligned movement.

The PLO is an observer in the UN and an active participant in the work of many agencies in the UN system.

The PLO has been recognized by over 140 countries in the world.

The PLO is a factor not only in the Middle East situation, but is an active participant in the solution of many international problems. With its overall activity the PLO has produced proof that it is loyal to peace, equal cooperation and respect for the principles and objectives of the UN Charter.

The world today welcomes the positive role which the PLO plays in the quest for the solution of the armed conflict which is blazing in the Middle East area between two nonaligned countries--Iraq and Iran.

Comrade Chairman,

The international situation causes us serious concern due to its continuous worsening, the violation of the principles of the UN Charter, and interference in internal affairs, particularly in those of nonaligned countries. There is increasing frequent use of force and military interventions and bloc rivalry in order to expand spheres of influence.

The existing crises are not being eliminated, and new and more dangerous ones are being created.

What causes our particular concern is the development of the situation in the Middle and Near East due to the continued Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict which claims numerous human victims and causes great material destruction. This war threatens the vital interests of the two nonaligned countries and also opens up possibilities for interference by great powers and for the implementation of their interests and goals.

What is required without delay is concrete action by all peaceful forces in the world in order that the war between Iraq and Iran be ended as soon as possible and questions of dispute between the two nonaligned countries resolved by negotiations, in line with the principles of the UN Charter, the nonaligned policy and in keeping with international law and the spirit of justice.

Comrade Chairman, we fully support the initiative moved by your personally and by the PLO that the nonaligned countries should make a maximum effort for the cessation of hostilities between Iraq and Iran and to devise an equitable and peaceful solution, and we express our profound hope that this action will yield fruit and that it will once again confirm the irreplaceable role of the policy and the movement of nonalignment in the universal process of detente and in the preservation of peace and progress of all mankind.

Comrade Chairman, dear friends, the Yugoslav nations and nationalities know full well in what conditions millions of Palestinians, scattered throughout the world, live--without a home of their own and without conditions for a peaceful and happy development. Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and its violation of human rights on occupied territories deserve the severest condemnation, but they also point out the need for the involvement of the entire international community to put an end to this policy of Israel which represents a threat to world peace.

It has become clear that there can be no stable and lasting peace in this area without a global solution to the Middle East crisis, especially the Palestinian question as the key problem in this crisis. Such a solution implies Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, including Jerusalem; recognition of the Palestinians rights to self-determination; a return to their home and the formation of their own state on their national territory.

We also continually stress that the PLO, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate on equal footing in all phases of resolving the Middle East crisis.

We believe that the nonaligned movement could contribute to resolving this as well as other outstanding international problems if we continue to invest efforts aimed at strengthening the action unity of nonaligned countries and their resolute activity on the basis of the original principles of the nonaligned policy.

Comrade Chairman,

I raise this glass to your good health, to the happy future of the Palestinian people, to further succeses of the heroic PLO, to the victory of your revolution, to fraternal and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Palestinian people and the PLO.

'Arafat Toast

LD262256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2043 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Toast by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at a 26 October dinner given at the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council]

[Text] On my own behalf, on behalf of the PLO and on behalf of the Palestinian people, I thank you most warmly for the fraternal hospitality which we always encounter in your country. This morning, at the beginning of our visit we did something which is for us most important: Immediately upon arrival we visited the grave of a great leader--who is not merely a Yugoslav leader but also a great leader and great friend of the Palestinian people--the grave of Josip Broz Tito. This magnificent man who fought very courageously against Nazism, against fascism, set the greatest ever example in the history of the revolutionary world, a world which is waging a struggle for independence. Tito is a leader whom our people accept and consider as their own leader. I say frankly and fraternally that we feel as one with you who are continuing to steer the ship after President Tito; we feel, with you, the entire weight and the entire seriousness of waging the policy based on very precise and very fundamental principles, a policy the foundations of which had been laid by the late leader, Josip Broz Tito, with his great colleagues among whom is also the great Arab leader, the late Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

This nonalignment policy and movement which they established has managed, despite all the difficulties which it underwent, to prove that it is worthy to continue its noble mission in the struggle for peace, security and overall progress and prosperity in the world.

The good Yugoslav-Palestinian relations, which are getting stronger and stronger, make us happy and very proud. The nearest and the best example of such strong and good relations between us is our joint stand in which we jointly advocate to do as much as we can for the solution of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. From the very start of this conflict we started to talk, to make joint efforts so that fire would cease and bloodshed stop between Iraq and Iran.

We consider this to be the only equitable way for the solution of this conflict--and without outside interference so that a fresh crisis in the Middle East area does not flare up. We hope to continue this cooperation and we are convinced that we will succeed in our joint efforts, in our good-will mission.

I share your view on the dangers of this situation. On an earlier occasion I spoke to you about the explosions which would happen in the Middle East. What is happening now is one of those explosions. Unless we jointly invest efforts with all our friends and with all positive forces within the nonaligned movement the conflagration will extend to a much wider area, both in our region and outside it. From this aspect I am asking you that we make the greatest efforts in our joint work.

We are coming up against great difficulties in all our efforts and hard work, and you tangibly feel this too because you are also in this good-will mission. However, I remember the late President Tito's words: "If there is the wish, if there is the will, then a solution will be found." This does not apply only to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, but to all the problems which crop up along the road of preserving peace and security in the world.

This refers in particular to the struggle of our people. Our struggle is a just one--on its side is Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav leadership and the Yugoslav people stand with all their strength as the guarantee of the justice of our right to self-determination and to our return to our homeland, to the formation of our own, independent state on the soil of our national territories. As you have already said, Comrade President, no peace will be achieved in the region of the Middle East without this problem of ours being resolved. Even this present, dangerous Iraqi-Iranian conflict influences--both before it exploded and while it is going on, and will influence even after its explosion--the complex nature of a resolution to the Palestine problem, be it in a positive or negative sense.

Allow me to express on behalf of the Palestinian people, on behalf of our Palestinian fighters--whose greatest ideal is your struggle waged by the late President Josip Broz Tito--gratitude for the support which you are extending to us and to invite you to even closer cooperation between our two friendly peoples. Our people look upon the Yugoslav experience as a very significant contribution to the historical trends of the present-day world.

I raise this glass to the glory of the great leader, the late Josip Broz Tito, I raise this glass to the health of his associates, to the prosperity of the Yugoslav people and to their friendship with our Palestinian people.

Meeting With Mojsov

LD282010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee, last night received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who was accompanied by PLO Executive Committee members Talal Naji and Muhammad [as received] Mayzar, and by the head of the PLO political mission in Belgrade, Ibrahim al-Khatib.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and in which Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, also took part, both sides confirmed with pleasure that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PLO are developing successfully.

Yasir 'Arafat gave thanks in particular for the all-round support by the LCY and other Yugoslav sociopolitical organizations for the struggle for the implementation of legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

During the meeting reference was made to topical international questions, especially to the Middle East crisis, the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and the PLO initiative for a ceasefire and achieving a solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict in keeping with the principles of nonalignment and within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

'Arafat Interview

LD282048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 28 Oct 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat today visited the Yugoslav TANJUG news agency in Belgrade and in an interview to TANJUG newsmen said that he is fully satisfied with the talks he has had with Yugoslav leaders. 'Arafat described the talks as very constructive.

'Arafat said that he and the Yugoslav leaders have had an important exchange of views on the confrontation between Iraq and Iran. The PLO and Yugoslavia share identical stands on efforts to be commonly invested through the non-aligned countries' coordinating bureau towards solving the very dangerous conflict.

'Arafat said that the Iraqi-Iranian conflict is not dangerous for the security in the region, but in the world as a whole. [sentence as received] He also expressed satisfaction with the news from New York that both Iraq and Iran have accepted the first PLO proposal on forming a special committee of non-aligned countries.

The Palestinian leader said that the permanent representatives of Yugoslavia, Algeria, Zambia, Pakistan, India, Cuba and the PLO at the United Nations will meet this evening to discuss further steps, including a meeting of the foreign ministers of these countries which make up the committee.

"Involved is a good-will mission, a mission for determining the facts. This has to be underlined--we are not intermediaries but a good-will mission. We hope to succeed, at least in bringing about a cease-fire", 'Arafat said.

"This would be of importance not only for Iraq and Iran but for the entire region, for global and international security, for the nonaligned countries, as this is a very serious incident in the nonaligned movement...it is best that it be settled within the movement itself, without outside interference", he stressed.

'Arafat also underlined that the present good-will mission of the non-aligned countries is made at the common initiative of the non-aligned and added that his role to-date, which has received full recognition in the world, is perhaps the outcome of his personal visit to Baghdad and Tehran.

In his interview to TANJUG newsmen, 'Arafat also spoke about the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question.

He stressed that the Iraqi-Iranian conflict affects the entire region and the Middle East crisis and, particularly, the Palestinian cause. 'Arafat said that Israel is at this moment intensifying its aggression on Lebanon and the Lebanese people, using also heavy armament.

"Israel has massed troops on the border. At least five or six brigades have been brought in. This escalation of military aggression is directed against the Palestinian revolution and even against Syria". 'Arafat said.

The Palestinian leader underlined, however, that no force can (?break) the Palestinian people's resolve to fight until winning their rights. He recalled the example of the Yugoslav liberation struggle which could not be subdued by Hitler's machinery of war and which succeeded in achieving victory owing to the people's resolve to fight.

"They can strike at us, but they cannot destroy the Palestinian revolution. We are resolved to persist and we are not alone. We have many friends and brothers in the movement of nonalignment and in the whole world", 'Arafat underlined.

Commentary on Gulf Initiative

LD290022 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The talks of a distinguished guest of our country, Yasir 'Arafat, with top leaders of Yugoslavia, which extends full support to the PLO leader's initiative to finding a peaceful solution to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, have taken place in a spirit of mutual understanding, respect and openness. Here is Milika Sundic:

The visit by Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader, to Yugoslavia, Fidel Castro's message to Cvijetin Mijatovic and the setting up of an ad hoc committee of the coordination bureau of nonaligned countries represent a component part of the latest action in searching for a peaceful solution for the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict. The initiative has come from the PLO, that is from its leader, Yasir 'Arafat, and the fact that the belligerent parties, Iraq and Iran, have accepted the setting up of a seven-member ad hoc committee, which comprises, in addition to the PLO, Algeria, India, Cuba, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, leads one to the conclusion that necessary preconditions have been created for a speedy action by nonaligned countries in the direction of finding the best way which would bring Iraq and Iran to the negotiating table.

The initiative of the nonaligned countries referred to does not have a mediating character; its primary goal is, depending on the conditions in which the ad hoc committee would operate, to contribute to creating at least minimum trust between the two belligerent parties who belong to the nonaligned movement. This is undoubtedly a delicate task, but if Iraq and Iran understand and accept that the prolongation of the war must lead nowhere and that this is not the way to resolve the dispute, then the ad hoc committee of nonaligned countries will be able to carry out the task entrusted to it by the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries.

It is very significant that the initiative for the above-mentioned action by nonaligned countries came from the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat personally. Above all, the Palestinians have many reasons to advocate a peaceful solution of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict because that conflict--and this is clear to everybody--weakens the Arab countries' front against Israeli aggression. Meanwhile, the fact that Yasir 'Arafat has selected precisely Yugoslavia as the country with which he wanted to check the justificaiton of his initiative, knowing at the same time that Yugoslavia had and has contacts with both the belligerent parties, Iraq and Iran, represents yet another confirmation of the trust in Yugoslavia's full impartiality in relation to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

In fact, the choice of the ad hoc committee depended in this case exclusively on the belligerent parties, because it is not difficult to assume that the selection of countries for the goodwill mission was no simple matter at all, particularly if one bears in mind the fact that of the Arab countries, only Algeria and the PLO are represented on the ad hoc committee. For this is the best indicator of how difficult it had been for nonaligned countries to embark on action.

It is realistic to expect that the ad hoc committee would enter into action as soon as possible because there is no time to lose.

The war between Iraq and Iran has entered a critical stage, not merely by the extent of its destruction, but also a politically critical stage. If the ad hoc committee were not to succeed for one reason or another, the worst would happen and this would not suit anybody in the nonaligned movement. That is, great powers, military blocs, might interfere in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. As one can see, the situation is very delicate. The belligerent parties face the major task of enabling the ad hoc committee of nonaligned countries to work unhindered.

Departure 28 Oct

LD282320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1947 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat left Yugoslavia this evening. President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic was at the airport to bid him farewell.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES TUNISIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD282206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--At the Federal Secretariat of National Defense Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, today received Tunisian Minister of National Defense Slaheddine Baly, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces at the head of a Tunisian military delegation.

The talks between General Ljubicic and his guest from friendly and nonaligned Tunisia took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and cited to the further development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

The talks were attended by Col Gens Radovan Vojvodic and Janko Susnjar and other high-ranking officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. They were also attended by Tunisian Ambassador Zuheir Chelli and by the defense, naval and air attache of the Republic of Tunisia, Col Jaleleddine Jehane.

MIJATOVIC MESSAGE TO WALDHEIM PRAISES NONALIGNED NATIONS

LD231756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade 23 Oct (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the United Nations, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The message emphasizes the great importance which the Presidency and Government of the SFRY attach to the world organization as an irreplaceable instrument for maintaining world peace and promoting equitable international cooperation.

The world organization has proven itself a united instrument which permits the unification of efforts by all regions and countries of the world toward discussing and solving problems in the sphere of political relations, peace and security, disarmament, economic and social development, decolonization, the rights of man and many other significant issues.

Today the UN has become almost universal and reflects the world in which we live more faithfully than at the time of its founding. To a great extent, credit for this belongs to the nonaligned countries, which view the need for the UN to be more respected, to have a strengthened role and to work more efficiently as their own vital and general interest.

The presence and activity of the nonaligned countries at the UN, the message goes on, contributes to their increasingly more significant role in strengthening efforts to overcome bloc confrontations in favor of a peaceful solution to international conflicts and crises. The nonaligned and many other countries want the UN to become the central place for negotiations on all problems of disarmament and the building up of new international economic relations.

In conditions of an unstable international situation, the use of force in international relations, the existence of crisis flashpoints, interventions and interference in sovereign countries' internal affairs and deep crises of international relations, the UN is essential to mankind as an expression of the need for coexistence, as an instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security, as a forum of open exchanges of views on all international problems and as a stimulus to equitable cooperation in the world.

As a nonaligned country, the SFRY will continue to contribute to the successful work of the world organization to the best of its ability, seeing in this both its own and the general interest and convinced that it thereby makes a contribution to the realization of those noble ideals and aims which inspired us 35 years ago when the organization was created and which today serve as a stimulus and reliable guideline, Cvijetin Mijatovic's message says.

MOJSOV CHAIRS LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD282332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--A session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Lazar Mojsov.

The session discussed the draft report on the past year's work of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee which the Presidium will submit to the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium also discussed some topical questions of LCY international cooperation as well as several matters pertaining to its routine activity.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION ON 1981 PLAN

LD290458 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Today's session of the Federal Executive Council, with Veselin Djuranovic in the chair, discussed and established the draft resolution on the policy of implementing the social plan in 1981, as well as a number of related documents. The council decided that the draft resolution be submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly for coordination.

It is envisaged that the growth of the social product of the entire economy next year would be about 3 percent. The increase in industrial production would be about 3.5 percent and the increase in agricultural production about 4 percent. At the same time, the increase in exports of goods and services is envisaged to amount to 7 to 8 percent, while the entire imports should be about 2 percent lower than this year. However, in order to realize the envisaged rate of growth of industrial production and of social product considerable changes in the structure of imports will be carried out. The imports of raw materials and reproduction material should be increased by about 4 percent, the imports of equipment would be reduced while the imports of consumer goods would remain at this year's level. Lastly, according to the established draft resolution, the growth of investments in the basic resources of the entire economy should be in 1981 about 5 percent lower than this year. Labor productivity should be increased by 1.5 percent and employment between 1.5 and 2 percent.

One of the most significant tasks next year is undoubtedly a more considerable increase in and more rational use of energy, raw materials and food. As regards the development of agriculture, the draft resolution envisages that the federation, the republics and autonomous provinces should take measures and create conditions to ensure, through domestic production, both the meeting of requirements at home and the increase in the reserves and exports of basic agricultural produce. To achieve this, it is considered necessary to achieve a wheat production of about 6 million tons, corn of about 10 million tons, sugar beet 6.5 million tons and oleaginous plants of about 700,000 tons. At the same time, meat production should amount to about 1.3 million tons and of milk about 4.4 billion liters.

What is of particular significance for the successful implementation of the economic stabilization policy is to establish greater equilibrium in our foreign trade and to reduce the deficit in the balance of payments. In this connection, it is considered necessary to increase production for exports and to adapt production more speedily to the demands of the foreign market. In the same vein, in this respect the exports of industrial products with greater participation of domestic labor and technology, as well as of agricultural products which could be exported, should particularly be increased.

In addition to increasing exports of individual goods, the draft resolutions also envisages that measures be taken to increase invisible trade. The assessment is that with a fuller use of existing tourist capacities and with speedier completion of projects in this sphere, the construction of which has already started, as well as with taking other necessary measures, a more considerable increase in foreign exchange inflow in tourism could be achieved.

It is also envisaged that a greater foreign exchange inflow could be achieved from transport services and, in general, with better use of capacities in this sphere but also with an increase in transit transport.

The price policy next year will be pursued in line with the goals of the economic stabilization policy along with attempts to achieve a slowing down in the increase of all aspects of prices.

Average personal incomes per capita of employed are envisaged to increase in real terms by 1.5 percent, or at the most up to the level of growth in labor productivity. In this connection a selective policy of increase in personal incomes depending on the results but also on the conditions of work and acquisition of income will be pursued. Personal incomes of workers in noneconomic and nonproductive activities, as well as personal incomes of workers in organs and organizations of sociopolitical communities, are envisaged to increase more slowly than the personal incomes of workers in production.

KOSOVO PARTY PRESIDIUM VIEWS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

AU272037 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Pristina, 23 Oct--As part of the preparations for a session of the Provincial Committee, the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial Committee (Mahmut Bakali presiding) discussed topical ideopolitical issues of implementing the delegate system and the tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

In all communal committees of Kosovo critical analyses of the situation in the delegate system were carried out and the immediate tasks of the League of Communists and other subjective forces in further developing the delegate system were adopted. These ideopolitical questions will be discussed at the next session of the provincial committee, which is scheduled for 10 November.

At today's session the Presidium adopted the immediate tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo and other factors for implementing the positions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee in realizing the policy of economic stabilization. It was assessed that a further critical analysis of the situation in all circles was necessary, as well as adopting definite tasks and the taking effective measures to overcome certain difficulties in socioeconomic life. It is particularly important that problems and tasks that should be resolved immediately should be determined in every circle, problems and tasks which do not call for special resources and long preparations and which can yield positive effects immediately. It is also necessary to determine long-term tasks and specific protagonists and time limits for implementing them, since only thus is it possible to ensure the necessary unity and coordination of activity of all subjective forces and the broadest possible mobilization of the working people.

The Presidium particularly stressed that specific, well organized and permanent activities are now necessary to increase production and productivity of labor, better utilize working time, increase work and technological discipline and to reduce the costs of operations, particularly nonproductive costs, and on this basis to increase income. Further measures are also necessary to further economize on all kinds of expenditures, as well as more effective measures to ensure a regular supply to the economy of producers goods and raw materials and to supply people with consumer goods. It is necessary to pay full attention to prices and the cost of living, along with full responsibility of all factors for the trends in prices and the cost of living so as to prevent a further drop in the standard of living. The need to intensify personal, social and political responsibility of all factors in associated labor and in the organs of the communes and the province was stressed in particular.

LCY ORGANIZATION IN ARMY SUPPORTS MEDIUM-TERM PLAN

AU291002 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--In Belgrade today, a session of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army was held which discussed the ideopolitical foundations of the next medium-term development plan of the Yugoslav People's Army under the conditions of implementing the policy of economic stabilization and, in this connection, the tasks of communists. It was noted that very positive results had been achieved in realizing the current medium-term plan of development and modernization of the army. The committee assessed that communists and members of the Yugoslav People's Army approached the realization of the stabilization measures in the spirit of the conclusions of the 12th and 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, and that these conclusions represent a further impetus to intensify activity in the struggle to constantly increase the army's combat readiness. Conscious of the current military-political situation and the society's limited economic possibilities, communists in the army confirm their action unity in their deeds. They express their unreserved readiness to struggle, together with working people of the country, for a consistent realization of the goals and tasks of economic stabilization and to carry its burden.

The committee extended full support for the ideopolitical foundations of the medium-term development of the Yugoslav People's Army in the 1981-1985 period. In the discussion it was stressed that the new development plan of the Yugoslav People's Army is fully imbued with the spirit of economic stabilization.

Also, the struggle for a creative attitude toward economies, for rational and economical operations, for a greater quality of work and for the utilization of the available resources is increasingly becoming a component of the daily activities and behavior of communists and members of the Yugoslav People's Army. This represents a significant contribution of the army to implementing the economic stabilization of our society in general.

Positively assessing the past activities in the army and the results achieved in implementing the positions of the 11th LCY Congress, the committee stressed that the complex international situation calls for further strengthening our armed forces and for a successful realization of their modernization program. At the same time, the army's broad possibilities in finding and utilizing its internal reserves were pointed out, and the need for the army's greater mobility, the army's combat readiness, and a direct involvement of communists and all subjects in the army in the struggle for a better quality of combat readiness of the army and the armed forces. Bearing in mind the complexity and long-term nature of the tasks of economic stabilization, as well as certain weaknesses, the need was stressed in the discussion for a more intensive and substantial ideopolitical activity of communists in all circles. The adopted conclusions obligate the communists and the LCY organizations in the army to contribute by greater responsibility, maximum engagement in work, economical use of the available material and financial resources and better organization to the further modernization of the Yugoslav People's Army, and to a constant strengthening of its combat readiness.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PARTY PRESIDIUM VIEWS DEFENSE

AU282130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--Within the framework of realizing its work program, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at a session chaired by Nikola Stojanovic, discussed the activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists in strengthening the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Momir Kapor, president of the Presidium Commission for Social Self-Protection, made an introductory speech.

Significant results in implementing the goals and tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection have been achieved in Bosnia-Hercegovina with the organized activity of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, self-managing and state organs, and as an expression of the readiness and determination of the working people and citizens to defend the country on the foundations of Tito's Marxist concept and to protect and strengthen the acheivements and values of the socialist revolution. A strong widespread and all-embracing system of all-people's defense and social self-protection has been developed and this system is functioning and developing successfully. Diverse forms of organization of all-people's defense and social self-protection have been created in all organizations of associated labor, local communities and in the countryside.

The past results achieved, the current and long-term tasks of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection were reviewed at the session, particularly from the viewpoint of a deteriorated international situation. In the discussion the tendencies of a spread of subversive-propaganda activity toward our country, and to the activity of the individual remnants of the class enemy and dogmatists who are trying to spread doubt in the socialist self-managing system and in the role of the League of Communists were noted. In this context certain articles in periodicals were mentioned, which, from different anti-self-managing and antisocialist positions, try to deal with certain questions of our social development.

That leads to the conclusion, it was stressed at the Presidium session, that constant vigilance and even greater responsibility of all subjects of the political system, the working people and citizens in strengthening and developing--that is, the further socialization--of defense and protection is necessary, for which an important presupposition is the ideopolitical training and Marxist education of members of the League of Communists and all working people and citizens.